

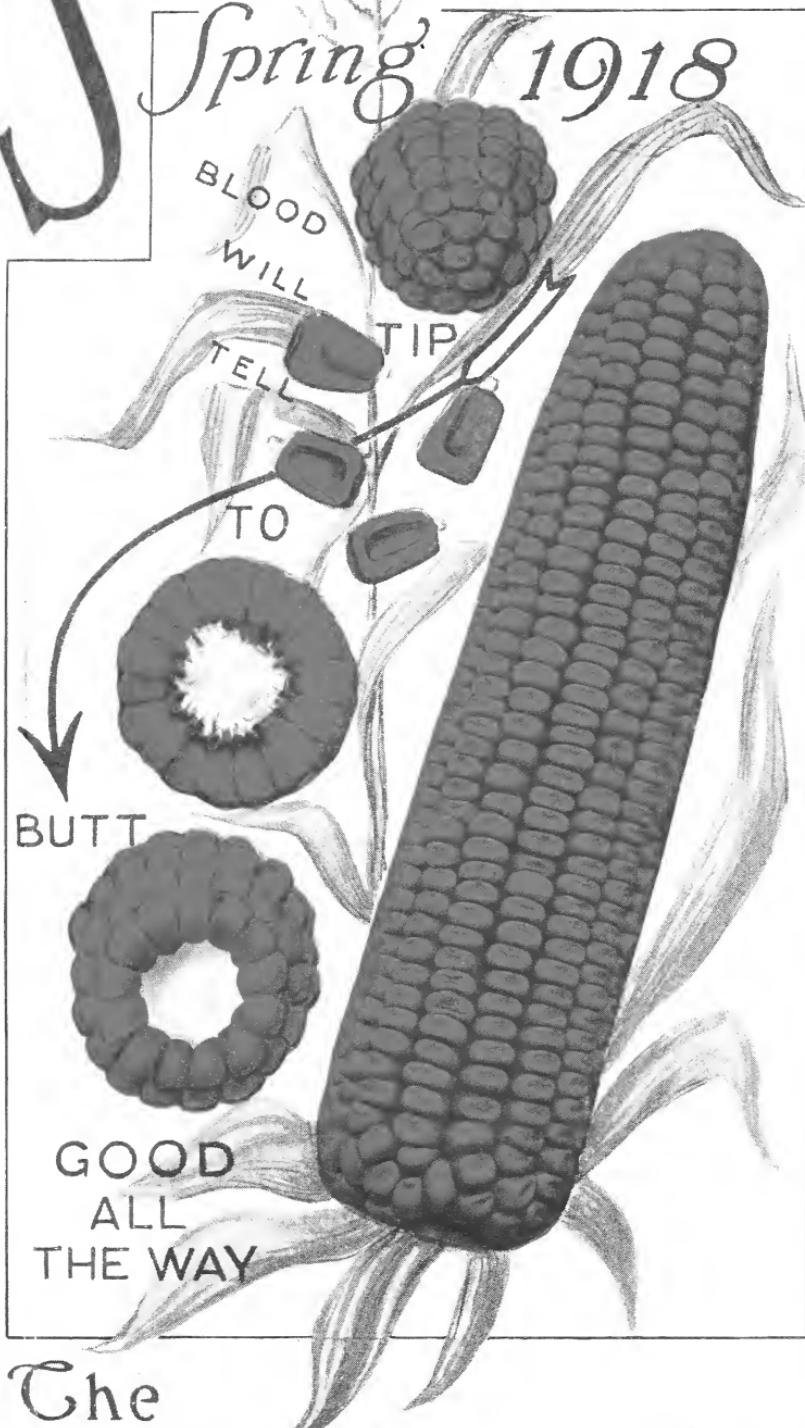
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



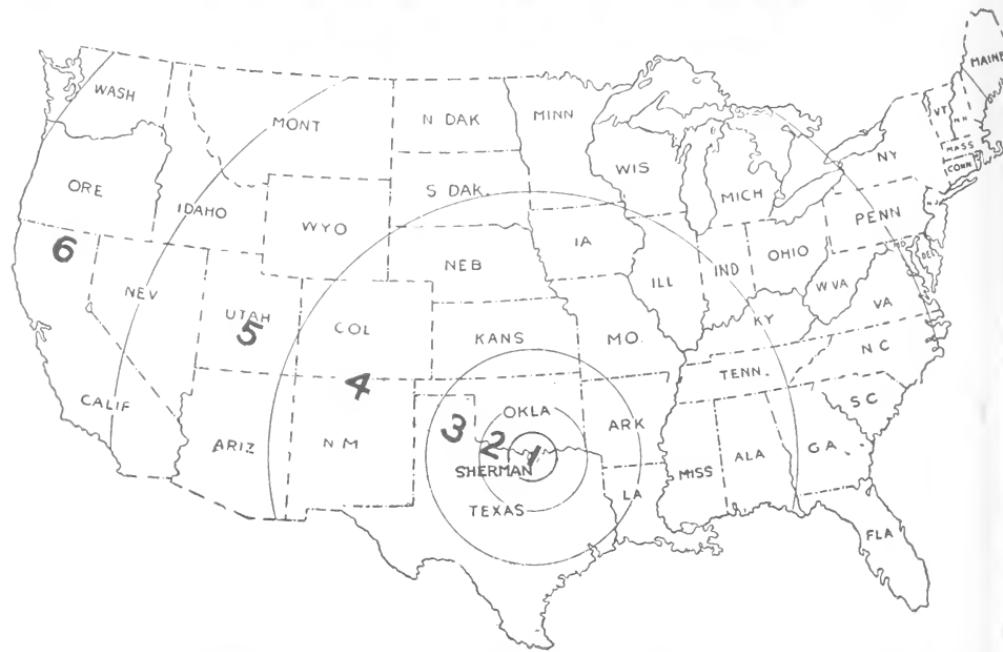
SEEDS *for* FIELD & GARDEN

Spring 1918



The
TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
SHERMAN, TEXAS
L. A. MARKHAM MGR.

PARCEL POST



Parcel Post Map showing zones from Sherman, Texas. You can see what zone you are in on the Map and the rate is found in table below:

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Seeds are wanted by Parcel Post, Postage must be added as per Table below except for those we offer to deliver Free

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

For all merchandise mailable by Parcel Post offered in this catalog see the opposite Parcel Post Table, so that extra for postage can be remitted according to Zone distances as above.

WEIGHT	1st ZONE		ZONES						
	LOCAL RATE	ZONE RATE (10 M.)	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate over 1800 M.
1 pound	.05	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.07	.07	.07	.09	.12	.15	.20	.25	.31
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.10	.13	.16	.20	.24	.31
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.23	.26	.31	.41
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.27	.38	.49	.61
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	.108
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	.101	.129
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	.111	.132
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	.121	.144
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.77	.99	.125	.148
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	.1.13	.1.41	.1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	.1.21	.1.51	.1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	.1.29	.1.61	.1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	.1.37	.1.71	.2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.76	1.07	.1.47	.1.87	.2.18
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	.1.53	.1.91	.2.27
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	.1.61	.2.01	.2.49
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25						
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26						
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27						
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28						
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29						
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30						
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31						
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32						
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33						
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34						
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35						
32 pounds	.20	.36	.36						
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37						
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38						
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39						
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40						
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41						
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42						
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43						
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44						
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45						
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46						
43 pounds	.27	.47	.47						
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48						
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49						
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50						
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51						
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52						
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53						
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54						

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local, 1st and 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two (72) inches for combined length and largest girth.

For small packages, weighing 4 ounces or less, a special rate of 1c per 2 ounces or fraction is provided covering all zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.

Important. In remitting postage always add it to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The Parcel Post Map above will inform you what zone you are in from Sherman, and you can add for postage accordingly.

The seed I ordered from you was pure and fresh and I received just what I ordered. I had good return from them.

Joe Harris, Edna, Texas.

I will make quite a good order for your seed next spring, as I have had good luck with what I have bought of you in the past. S. A. Gathorne, D. Franklin Springs, Fla.

S. A. Cawthorn, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Business

Please Read Before Ordering

Freight, Express and Postal Charges

On some things we quote postpaid prices; but on everything else the customer is to pay the charges, whether the order is to be sent by freight, express or mail. Please state plainly how the order is to be sent; if you fail to do this we will choose the method—freight, express or mail—which seems to us to be the best.

Calculating Parcel Post Charges

Where we do not quote postpaid prices enough must be added to all orders to be sent by mail to cover the postage. By referring to the parcels post map and rate table on another page you can easily determine just how much to send for postage. Suppose, by referring to the map you find that you are located in the second zone from Sherman; then, by referring to the rate table, you will see that the postage on 1 pound is 5 cents; 2 pounds 6 cents; 3 pounds 7 cents, etc. Notice that you cannot have more than 20 pounds sent beyond the second zone, though an order may be divided into two or more packages and sent to any zone, at increased rates; and let us remind you that in having larger quantities than 25 pounds sent to any zone or more than 12 pounds sent beyond the third zone it is usually cheaper to have it shipped by express.

Deducting from Postpaid Prices

Sometimes a customer orders seeds on which we quote postpaid prices sent in packages with other seeds by freight or express. In such cases the customer is entitled to deduct from the postpaid price at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction over, if the package weighs half a pound or less; if it weighs over half a pound deduct at regular parcel post rates.

Send Remittance With Every Order

Our terms are cash with order. However, for the accommodation of customers who wish their orders shipped C. O. D. by freight, express or mail, we agree to ship this way, providing the order is accompanied by remittance for one-fourth of the amount. But please remember that we do not ship orders C. O. D. when no remittance is sent.

Stations Without An Agent

When orders are to be shipped to stations having no agent we are required to prepay the charges, and we must ask our customers to add enough to their remittance to cover the charges. If you send too much the exact balance will be promptly refunded to you in money.

How to Send Money.—Send by express money order, posoffice money order, draft, or registered letter when the remittance amounts to \$1.00 or more. Postage stamps will be taken in amounts less than \$1.00; but please do not moisten the stamps, nor tear them apart. We assume no risk if you remit in coin, currency or stamps enclosed in a letter that is not registered.

Errors.—The utmost care is taken in our house to fill all orders accurately; but if an error occurs, as will sometimes be the case in any business house, please notify us at once, and it will be promptly and cheerfully corrected. Shortage or other loss, however, must be reported at once upon receipt of goods, or no claims will be allowed.

Substitutions.—Occasionally we are out of something a customer orders; and in such cases we try to save the customer inconvenience by substituting something similar, unless the order is marked "**No substitute.**" However, the substituted article is always sent under its own name, and not that of the article ordered.

Changing Prices.—All price quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and to being unsold when order is received.

Guarantee.—We guarantee our seeds to grow under favorable conditions; but all seedsmen carry the disclaimer "there are so many conditions affecting the growth and yield of crops that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, appearance, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned;" and while we exercise every precaution to see that nothing but the very best, purest and soundest seeds leave our house, we have, for obvious reasons, to avail ourselves of the same protection.

Texas Seed Breeding Farms

L. A. Markham, Mgr.

Sherman, Texas



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

The Acid Test of a Seed Business

Is how it is able to stand on the record it has made. If we were to give you the plain, unvarnished facts regarding the growth of our business last year you would find the story hard to believe—it would look too big. **We passed the figures for the previous year's business before the season was well begun, and we passed them again and still again.** It simply seemed that the farmers of the South and the Southwest could not get enough of our seeds.

Is That a Test?

Did such remarkable growth as this "Just happen?" Could we have misled the people into believing that our seeds and our methods were so much better than those of other seedsmen if such had not been the case? There is no use in bandying words about it. The farmers of the Southwest know seeds, and they know when they are getting results from seeds; and it would be the sheerest foolishness to imagine that they would keep flocking to us in this way if they were not getting something here which they failed to get when they bought seeds from other people. What is it? Well, just run your eyes over the next few paragraphs, which describe our methods and tell how we handle our business, and the whole thing will quickly resolve itself into a few plain work-a-day business propositions—**good faith, efficiency, research, science, quality.** Here is the way we run our business; read the plan carefully.

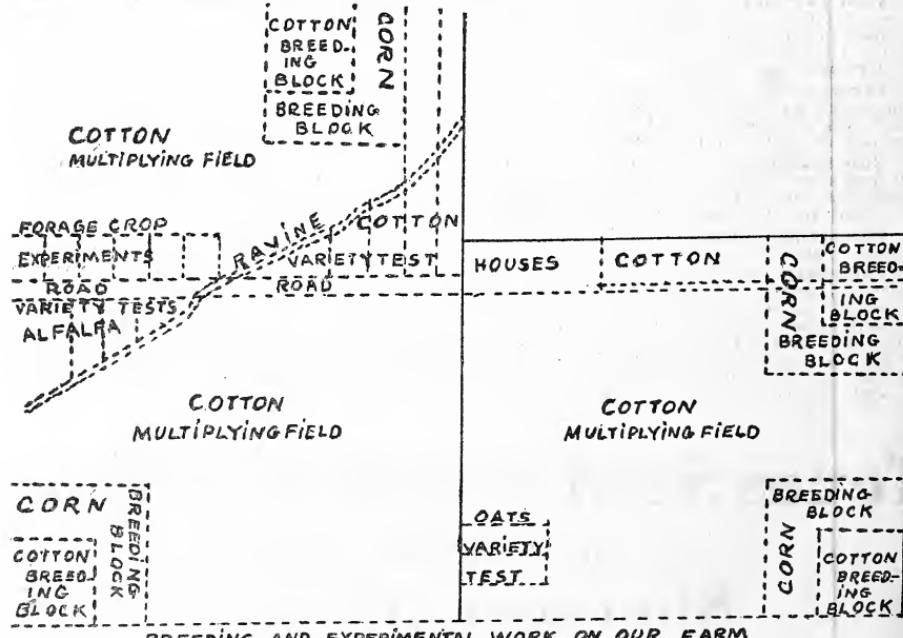
We Sell on Absolute Guarantee

Every package of our seeds is shipped on an absolute, unqualified guarantee of "Seeds as represented or money back." You know seeds when you see them; when your shipment arrives, examine it carefully before you take it out of the depot, and if you do not find it to be what we represented it to be, notify us at once that you can not accept it, and want your money back. No matter how busy we may be, nor how large or small the amount involved, the matter will receive our most prompt and courteous attention. We never forget that in a seed purchase, as in every other business transaction, there are two parties to the deal; and we never forget that you are a free citizen and that it is your right to say what you will or will not buy.

Of course, nothing in the foregoing, nor anywhere else in this book, is to be construed as meaning that we will in any way be responsible for the results or the crop grown from our seeds. We can not control the weather, the pests, the cultivation, nor make the soil to order—all agencies of the greatest importance.

Surely, This Is Liberal Enough

There are very few seedsmen who make such a guarantee as this; there are some whose business methods are such that they could not afford to make it, but if the time ever comes when we cannot leave it to the judgment of our customer to say whether or not he has received what he paid for, we shall get out of the business and let some worthier man take our place.



BREEDING AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON OUR FARM



We Exploit No "Wonders" or Discoveries

It is contemptible to take advantage of that weakness of human nature which causes so many people to grab at everything new that comes along, no matter how expensive and worthless it may be, yet think how a certain class of seedsmen have boomed such things as "Half and Half" Cotton, "Hundred Bushel" Corn, "Bumper Crop" Oats, "Egyptian Wheat Corn," "Teosinte, the Crop Wonderful," etc., all to their own very great advantage, but to the utter disgust and confusion of the victim. We take no stock in these catch-penny "Wonders" and "New Discoveries." **The farmers of the Southwest know what Chisholm, Ferguson Yellow Dent and Surcropper Corn; Mebane, Rowden, Chisholm Big Bell Prolific, and Webb Cotton; Texas Red Rustproof and Fulghum Oats are; and these are the things we give our attention to.** One of them is worth all the "sensations" ever discovered, and our money and time are to be spent in making them continually better and better, instead of hunting up sensations to get the people's money.

We Have a Mission

We consider it our business to help the farmer—not to exploit him. Our customers learned our methods and know that we are fully and whole-heartedly in sympathy with them in every way; and this is one of the principal reasons why Southern Farmers are coming to us in such rapidly increasing numbers.

We Test Varieties and Strains of Seed

We must know what we are doing, and we must know what is best for our customers. With these objects in view we carry out every year variety tests with corn, cotton, oats, alfalfa, peas and other legumes, sorghums, grasses, etc. In the case of cotton, corn and oats, these tests are intended to show whether a variety is worth breeding or not, and its comparative value; and in the case of others—crops we do not breed—they are intended to show which varieties, without breeding or improvement, are best suited to our customers' needs.

The Knowledge Is Yours

Altogether independent of our breeding work, these tests are of the greatest value to our customers. They clear the way of so much worthless lumber. For instance, they soon showed that Munson Corn, a variety which a local seed concern boomed enthusiastically for a number of years, is really very inferior; they soon exposed Half and Half Cotton; they soon showed that the so-called "Hundred Day Velvet Bean" matures too late for the Southwest, and is far inferior to the cowpea; and they showed the glaring faults of the Turkestan Alfalfa. **As a result of these tests, we know exactly what to tell our customers about these and many other things, and just what to offer them for the best field results.**

Guess Work Don't Go

But we do not stop at testing varieties. We make ear-to-row tests with corn, head-to-row tests with oats, and stalk-to-row tests with Cotton in order to determine the best strains of the best varieties from which to breed the seeds we propose to sell you. **We are not guessing at these things, we are finding out the truth by actual field tests—by actual measurements and weights.** The diagram of the past season's crop layout on our farm will give you some idea of this work.

We Test the Germination of Seed

We have a standard seed tester in which we test the germinating power of seeds in order to make sure that the seeds sent you will come up and grow under favorable conditions. **If they do not show high enough germinating power they are sent to the feed mill, or otherwise disposed of;** they are not mixed with a little fresh seed and sold for planting, as is the custom with so many seedsmen. The result is, we rarely ever receive reports of poor stands.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent Makes Twice as Much as Other Kinds

In regard to my results from the Ferguson Yellow Dent corn I bought of you this last spring, will say I planted it by the side of two other varieties. On the 31st of May we had a hail storm that cut it down to the ground, but it came out nearly a stand. The Ferguson Yellow Dent will make twice as much as the other two varieties. It will hold up in time of a drought better than any corn I have tried.—C. B. Byrn, Whitesboro, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

A Brief Study of Our Seed Improving Work

The originator of the Texas Seed Breeding Farms was the first man in the Southwest to bring the full force of the modern science of plant breeding to bear upon the improvement of corn, cotton and oats. Texas Seed Breeding Farms was, therefore, in a very true sense, as refers to the Southwest.

The Pioneer Seed Breeder

The work was begun many years ago, and for a number of years its remarkable achievements attracted the attention of farmers and crop scientists all over the country. Later on the commercial end of the business was allowed, for some time, to overshadow the underlying technical feature; but towards the end of 1915 Texas Seed Breeding Farms, under the management of Mr. L. A. Markham, previously in the service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Arkansas State Department of Agriculture, and organizer, and first Commissioner of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railway Company's Agricultural Department.

Took a Fresh Start

By undertaking an independent line of exceedingly careful research work in methods and varieties, designed to serve as the basis for the most advanced scientific seed breeding work yet undertaken. Current agricultural literature and the work of the experiment stations, and plant specialists were checked over; and a number of carefully arranged tests with Corn, Cotton and Oats were carried out, and the results checked against all this accumulated experience. **These tests confirmed in a wonderful way, as actual farm results all over the country had already done, the great superiority of most of our varieties;** but, even more important than this, from our standpoint,

They Discovered Some Drones in the Hive

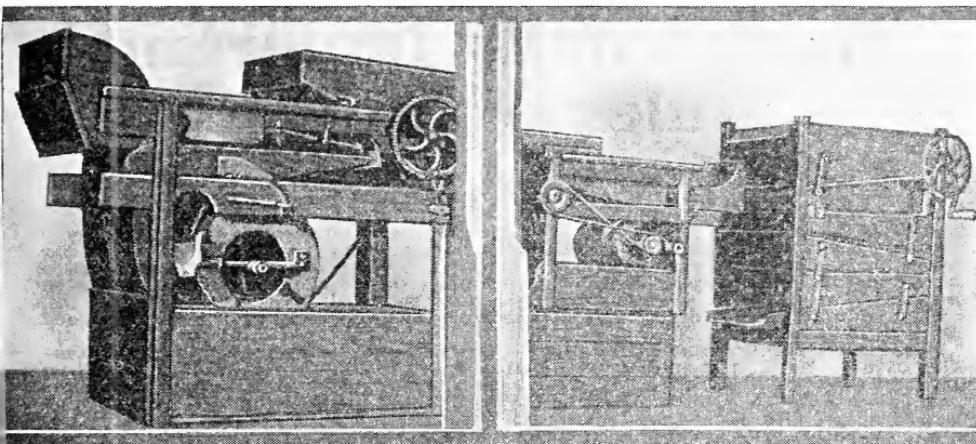
Which we have promptly cut out, and which we are now in position to warn our customers against. One of these was Munson Corn, and another was Hastings' Prolific Corn. The sorry showing of the Hastings would seem to show that these multiple ear, or prolific corns, are not adapted to Southwestern conditions. Another drone in the hive was Tool's Prolific Cotton; and Roundnose and Virgatus Cotton made unfavorable showings, as compared with our **Webb and Chisholm Big Boll Prolific Cottons.**





TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Part of our equipment for cleaning small seeds

Our Old Stand-bys Won Dead Easy

In the Corn variety test Ferguson Yellow Dent and Chisholm stood at the head of the list of heavy producers, with our improved Strawberry and Bloody Butcher not very far behind. To our very great regret, Surcropper, the champion in numerous experiment station tests, was left out of the test. Webb stood at the head of the Cotton lists, with Chisholm Big Bell Prolific close behind it. Lone Star, Mebane and Rowden were but a little further back. Here are the figures on the corn variety test. Notice that the names are all

Names You Are Familiar With

If you have been reading this book and planting our seeds from year to year.

Variety.	Weight of corn in the ear.	Weight of shelled corn.	Per cent of shelled corn.
Munson	24 lbs.	17 lbs.	72 1-2
Ferguson Yellow Dent	48 lbs.	38 1/2 lbs.	80 1-5
Boone County White	43 1/2 lbs.	35 lbs.	80 4-9
Bloody Butcher	47 lbs.	36 lbs.	76 4-7
Hasting's Prolific	27 1/2 lbs.	21 1/2 lbs.	78 1-5
Chisholm	49 lbs.	37 1/2 lbs.	76 5-9
Bristol Yellow (northern)	36 lbs.	27 lbs.	75
Strawberry	48 lbs.	37 lbs.	77 1-2
Hickory King	37 lbs.	31 lbs.	83 4-5
Laguna	42 1/2 lbs.	33 1/2 lbs.	78 4-5

Northern Corn Out of the Running

Please notice that the only Northern grown seed we used (Bristol Yellow) fell down very badly, the yield being only 27 pounds, as against 37 1/2 for Chisholm and 38 1/2 for Ferguson Yellow Dent. Boone County White is a Northern variety, but the seed we used in the test had been acclimated in the Southwest. **Buying Northern grown seed corn is a luxury no poor man can afford to indulge in.**

Where the Benefit to You Comes In

This knowledge is being used in breeding for you the best and most productive seed it is possible for us to grow. It enables us to weed out everything that does not stand the crucial test of a profitable yield in Dollars and Cents. In the following pages we tell you how, using this knowledge as a basis, we are doing the actual breeding work with Cotton, Corn and Oats.

A Letter Brimful of Enthusiasm and Praise

"I have been buying garden and farm seeds from you for several years, and will continue so long as you maintain the high germinating powers of your seeds, and so true to your claims. The best of all is the satisfaction of knowing you will get what you want. The garden seeds bought of you, both spring and fall, were simply fine. Don't forget me when you get out your new catalogue. A neighbor of mine tried out seven leading varieties of corn in 1916; had him to include 7 acres of Ferguson Yellow Dent seed bought of you; and, while I was already decided and confident, the test made a convert of him. He won't plant anything else now."—A. G. Vanderhider, San Saba, Texas.



Three Vitally Important Rules of Safety

1. Order Seeds from People Who Will Protect You Against Adulterants and Harmful Weeds

That is what we do. We are exceedingly careful at all times to see that no seeds containing Johnson Grass, Dodder, Thistle, etc., is sent to any customer. How well our precautions have succeeded is shown by the fact that **no one in our office can recall a single instance of an undesirable growth having shown up in a crop planted with our seeds.** Our growing contracts specify that the land shall be free from such growths; and the double precaution is taken of making a careful examination before any seed is shipped out.

We never compromise with danger. **The detection of even the smallest quantity of objectionable matter is sufficient cause to stop shipment of seeds.** Last season we sent back all German Millet Seed orders for several weeks because we had discovered an occasional Johnson Grass Seed in the stock; but at the same time, we are told, other seedsmen were selling seed from the same lot without the least hesitation. We often lose a sale by our extreme care in protecting a customer, but believe this policy largely increases our business in the long run, to say nothing of the primary and fundamental consideration—honesty in dealing with our customers.

2. Order Seed from People Who Not Only Want to Sell Seed, But the Right Kind and Quality of Seed

If you will write us plainly, describing your soil and climatic conditions, and the purposes for which a crop is to be used, we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the corn, cotton, oats, or other crop that will probably give you the best results; and if we do not have what we think you need we will tell you so very frankly. We have just replied, for instance, to a correspondent who wrote us that he was thinking of planting a crop of Winter Emmer this Fall; although we have Emmer for sale, we frankly advised him that in our judgment Emmer was not suitable for the purposes which he had in mind. To another who wanted to know about Velvet Beans we wrote advising against the planting of them, stating that results on our place had convinced us that they were too late for his section, and that Cowpeas, or Soy Beans, would be far better. We receive many such letters, and we always reply to them with the utmost candor.

Unfortunately, there are too many seedsmen who consider it the customer's business to look after his own protection, and their business to sell him anything he will buy. Indeed, there is no want of them who will recommend anything they find the customer disposed to buy, whether they know it to be good, bad or indifferent. **These are not our methods. We consider that our only justification for existence as a seed house is service to the people—not to merely get their money. It is our constant endeavor, therefore, not only to sell you seed but to sell you the right kind and right quality of seed.**

3. Order Seed from People Who Protect You Against Mistakes or Negligence of Their Employes

In a large shipping business, in spite of the most drastic rules and watchfulness, errors will sometimes occur. Our employes are constantly drilled in the need of the utmost care in the filling of orders, and we have a system of handling orders which gives us a double check on them; yet it happens occasionally that the wrong seed is sent; that the customer is charged too much; that a mistake is made in weighing; that some instruction about shipping is overlooked. These things occur in all shipping establishments; **but when they occur in our house we assume the responsibility for them, absolutely, and we assume every cent of extra expense resulting therefrom. We never allow you to suffer because of our mistakes.** If we are correctly informed by our customers, there is no want of seedsmen who try to shift the responsibility for such things onto someone else.



Gathering product of de-tasseled rows of corn breeding plat



The Plan of Our New Corn Breeding Work

If you will turn to page 2 of this book the rough diagram will give you a very good idea of the layout and the crop arrangement in the corn and cotton breeding work on our farm the past season. In each corner of the field there is a breeding plat of corn and a breeding plat of cotton, the two adjoining. We put them in the corners of the field in order to get the corn plats far enough apart to avoid mixing; and we arranged the corn plats around the exposed sides of the cotton plats in order to give the necessary isolation from the other cotton. At various places on the farm you will notice the "multiplying blocks," where seed direct from the breeding plats will be planted in order to propagate the best strains in much larger quantities. The work was not put in operation on the multiplying blocks the past season, but will be next season, and henceforth.

Ear-to-Row Planting

THE REASON—PROPAGATING FROM MOST PRODUCTIVE STRAINS

The purpose of ear-to-row planting in breeding corn is to ascertain which ears have the heaviest yielding power, and otherwise excel, as shown by the rows planted from them, so that the seed may be selected from the progeny of these ears. It is a well known fact that one ear of corn will demonstrate greater productiveness in its progeny than other ears; and, manifestly, it is to our advantage to use such ears in developing our new strains of the variety. In order to see which ears are best to start our new strains from we plant each ear to itself, so we can take the scales and the tape, and determine just what it is.

How It Is Done and the Great Importance of It

In planting the corn breeding plats, one ear is used to plant two rows. The intention in this is to have one seed row from each ear—the purest bred and truest to type to be had—providing the weight test shows it to have sufficient producing power. As every other row has to be detasseled to prevent self-pollination, it is necessary to plant two rows from each ear, one to be a tassel row, the other a detasseled row. The reader will understand that Seed Corn is only selected from the detasseled rows; and these rows are detasseled so that the seed ears will in all cases be fertilized by other stalks than those on which they are growing—cross pollinated, in other words.

The Great Importance of Cross Pollination

To those who have not studied the subject this may seem like a very large amount of work for nothing, but that is not the case. It lies right at the very foundation of scientific corn breeding. Havn't you heard people talk about their stock of chickens, and other things, "running out?" They run out because of in-and-in breeding, or consanguineous reproduction. Corn that is self-fertilized, or pollinated, runs out for the very same reason. It runs out much more quickly than most other things, because the fertilizing process goes on so much more freely, the pollen falling from the tassels of itself onto the silks of the ears, while the pollen from cotton, and many other plants, is carried mainly by insects.

A number of American experiment stations have carried out the most careful tests to determine the difference between the effects of self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing in corn. These results have shown that better corn, and 3 to 8 bushels more to the acre may be expected from cross-fertilized than from self-fertilized seed. Thus you see why we detassel alternate rows.

Selecting the Seed Corn

We have already told you of the detasseling work; now, when time comes to select the Seed Corn trained men pass down the detasseled rows with bags into which are put a small number of the very choicest ears found in the best position on the best stalks in the plat. From these ears will be re-selected the ears to be used in planting next year's breeding blocks. A larger number of second choice ears, selected with the same attention to the stalks on which they grow, are put into other bags; and from these will be re-selected the ears to be used in planting next year's multiplying blocks. After this the entire plat is gathered, the corn from each row being put into a sack to itself, to be weighed separately. From the rows making the heaviest yields the seed ears are finally selected.

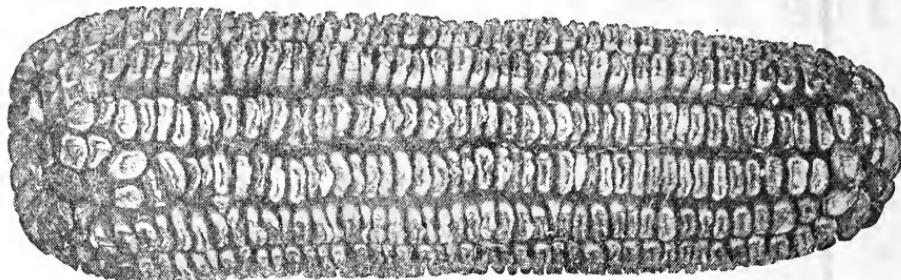
The Great Importance of Selecting Seed Corn in the Field

It is exceedingly important that one know the kind of stalk an ear grew on, and its position on the stalk—whether the ear grew at the right place, or down close to the ground, or way up towards the top; whether the stalk was strong and well formed, or weak and spindling—since there is a very strong tendency for the seed to reproduce the kind of stalk it came from. There is a certain type of stalk which is known to be the most productive type, and this is the type from which the seed ears should be selected. That matter can be attended to only in the field, before the corn is gathered.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT

From actual photograph of one of our seed ears for planting this spring's breeding plat

Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn

THE CORN THAT MADE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS FAMOUS

Without much fear of having our judgment challenged by anyone who knows even a few of the facts, we affirm our belief that **Ferguson Yellow Dent is the best yellow corn known to the farmers of the Southwest.**

Proof Piled on Proof

For years we have been supplying this seed corn to all sorts of farmers, with all sorts of land, in all parts of the Southwest; and yet, **if we have received one single complaint during the past two years as to the quality of the seed sold a customer, or the crop he grew from the seed, we do not recall that customer.** On the contrary, the most enthusiastic letters from farmers all over the country come to us, telling of the big crops they have made from it, and how it has beaten anything else they have ever tried. Crop improving associations in the Southwest have given it a rating which ought to be convincing to anyone; but all this is backed up, and reinforced by experiment station results and variety tests in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. When you take into consideration the object that was kept in view, and the knowledge of corn breeding that was brought to bear in making this corn what it is, you will see that

It Is Bound To Win

Suppose a scientifically and practically trained corn breeder should set to work to develop a variety of corn especially adapted to Southwestern conditions—a drouth resistant, heavy yielding variety; a variety suited to the widest possible range of soil types—would you not expect him to bring out something a very great deal better than corn that "Just Happened," or that has been introduced from other sections and conditions? Well, that is exactly what has happened in the case of Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn; and the result is a variety that fits the southwest just like a made-to-measure shoe fits your foot.

We Know By Experience

what it will do, for we have tried it under the most exacting conditions, in tests which such well known and popular varieties as Munsons, Bloody Butcher, Strawberry, Hastings Prolific, Laguna, Hickory King, Boone County White, and Bristol Yellow. **Ferguson Yellow Dent stood at the very head of the list in yield per acre of shelled corn.** Reports from our customers all over the country fully verify these results.

A Few of Its Good Points

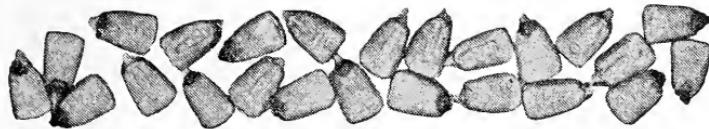
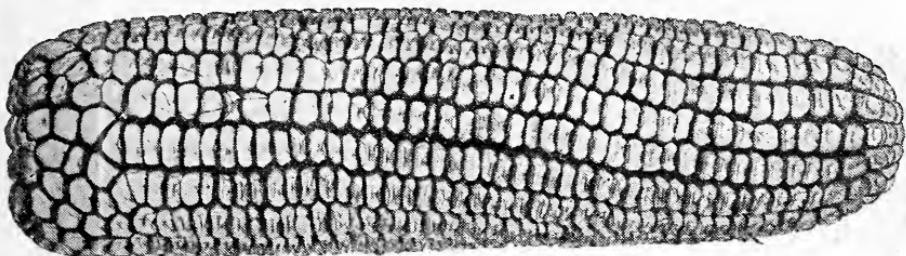
You will find less smut, fewer rotten-spotted ears, less imperfect development in a field of Ferguson Yellow Dent than any other corn you ever saw. It is a good, sound corn, practically all of it. It is medium early, reaching maturity considerably in advance of the ordinary varieties grown in the Southwest. It makes a strong, stocky stalk, which stands up remarkably well in stormy weather. It is a beautiful corn, with medium sized, blocky ears, 80 to 87 per cent grain, and full, deep-golden grains, rigidly set on a firm cob. An unusually large percentage of the stalks have two ears.

SEE PRICE LIST



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



CHISHOLM

From actual photograph of one of our seed ears for planting this Spring's breeding plat

Chisholm Corn

BRED UP WITH A VIEW TO GIVING THE SOUTHWEST A CORN IT COULD DEPEND UPON

"Chisholm, another native Texas variety, has been one of the most consistent yielders in tests conducted at Fayetteville, and at branch stations."—Bulletin No. 130 of the Arkansas Experiment Station.

A Uniformly High Yielding Variety

This is exactly what the practical corn grower wants—a variety that can be depended upon to make a good crop, under reasonable conditions, wherever and whenever it is planted, not a "hothouse" variety that will make a big crop when everything happens to be just right, but fall down miserably when the conditions do not exactly suit it. That the statement quoted from the Arkansas bulletin notes a real quality of Chisholm Corn is shown by the facts: In the Lonoke County, Arkansas, test it was second in yield among 18 varieties; in the Columbia test it was second among 10 varieties; in the Conway County test it was fifth among 21 varieties; in the Independence County test it was seventh among 21 varieties; and in the Mariana Substation test it was eleventh among 40 varieties. Varieties that stood a little above it in some of these tests fell far below it in others. For instance, in the Lonoke County test White Wonder was first and Chisholm second, while in the Columbia County test Chisholm was second and White Wonder seventh. In the Columbia County test Marlboro Prolific was first and Chisholm second, while in the Lonoke County test Chisholm was second and Marlboro Prolific seventh. Such uniform high yielding records are nothing short of remarkable.

Mr. Chisholm and His Corn

W. H. Chisholm, the originator of this corn, had been trying to raise corn here in the Southwest for years, sometimes making a passable crop, sometimes having it burned up by the dry weather and hot winds. Finally, getting hold of a variety that from the first showed remarkable ability to withstand these adverse conditions, he went to work to still further develop its drought resisting power, and to increase its productiveness. The result is a white variety, which, like the Yellow Variety Ferguson Yellow Dent, answers almost every requirement of the conditions affecting corn culture in the Southwest.

Chisholm Corn is one of the three or four varieties of White Corn recognized as a "Standard High Yielding Variety" by crop improving associations in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. In tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in thousands of field tests under actual growing conditions all over the country, Chisholm Corn has met the requirements in a way that is bound to be convincing to even the most skeptical mind. We handle a large portion of Mr. Chisholm's seed, and we are breeding the corn ourselves.

A Short Study of Chisholm Corn

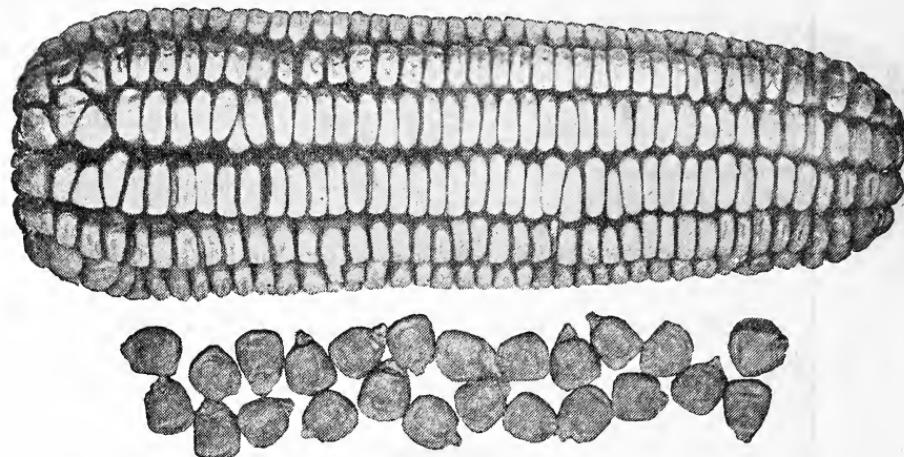
Chisholm Corn is a medium early variety, a little later than Surcropper, but maturing about the same time as Ferguson Yellow Dent. The stalks are strong, stocky, medium height, and the ears are medium sized, well shaped, and frequently there are two to the stalk. The cob is a deep red color, and the grains are broad, deep, and of a rich, clean, creamy-white color. It fulfills every requirement of a home-use corn; and as a milling variety it is more in demand than any other kind grown in the Southwest today.

SEE PRICE LIST



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



SURCROPPER

From actual photograph of one of our seed ears for planting this spring's breeding plat

Surcropper Corn

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO THOSE WHO WANT THE MOST DROUGHT RESISTANT VARIETY FOR EARLY OR LATE PLANTING

This corn was discovered, improved and introduced by a former manager of the Texas Seed Breeding Farms. Originally his interest in it was aroused by its comparative success under conditions so dry that ordinary varieties were almost a complete failure. When he began growing and improving it, with drouth resistance in view, it was found to exhibit this peculiar resistance in a still more marked degree year after year; and, although it has other qualities that would by themselves fully distinguish the variety, **it is its remarkable ability to make a crop in spite of dry weather and hot winds, that may be said to have established its great popularity with the mass of corn growers.**

What the People Say About It

"The Surcropper Corn I ordered from you last spring made a fine crop, considering the drouth we had. I think it is the most drouth resistant corn that can be planted in this country. I have not failed to make corn when planting the Surcropper."—Mr. John M. Dunkard, Mart, Texas.

"The Surcropper Corn made 45 bushels this year from seed ordered from you. I am more than pleased with it. Will always plant it. It is a Sure Crop of corn for me."—Mr. L. A. Kreuger, Taylor, Texas.

"Surcropper has a reputation here that would be hard to beat. There is more of it being planted each year."—Mr. V. L. Maddox, Alvarado, Texas.

It would be useless for us to comment on these letters. **They speak so loud for themselves that you could not hear a word we said.**

What the Experiment Stations Say About It

Surcropper Corn has been tried out under a great variety of conditions of soil and climate in Texas, Arkansas and other states, under the official direction of expert agriculturists and corn specialists. The tests in Arkansas have been especially thorough and varied, these having been carried out on the State Experiment Station, the two sub-stations, and eleven co-operating farms scattered over the state. **In a test of twelve different varieties at Fouke, in Miller county, Surcropper stood at the head of the list in yield, the next largest yield being nearly six bushels behind it.** In summarizing the results of the test, Bulletin No. 130 of the Arkansas Station remarks that "the variety has yielded consistently in most tests when conditions affecting the growth of corn were ordinary. The variety is a promising one for uplands, especially in Southwestern sections of the state, where it is attaining some popularity among corn growers."

What Our Experience Shows

In spite of a long continued dry period last summer, and the further fact that the corn was greatly weakened by a destructive hail in the spring, the Surcropper of the March planting on our place made a crop of exceptionally well developed and well filled out sound, smooth ears of corn. A field of it which we planted on June 23rd made over 25 bushels to the acre. **More and more, our experience with this remarkable corn goes to confirm the claim that for early planting, and late planting, for poor land and rich land, for dry weather and wet weather, it holds a position that is absolutely unique.**

SURCROPPER CORN continued on next page



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

SURCROPPER CORN—Continued

A Closer Look at Surcropper

A good many people have supposed, probably basing their supposition on Surcropper's remarkable drought resistance, and its extensive use for summer planting, that this variety is an early maturing strain of Mexican June Corn, but that is a mistake. Surcropper makes a medium height, strong, stocky stalk, and a medium sized ear, with very broad, wedge-shaped white kernels—about 82 to 85 per cent grain. Fields of Surcropper usually contain remarkably few barren stalks, and a large percentage of stalks bearing two good ears. **About 40 per cent of the stalks in our field mentioned above as having been planted on June 23rd bore two good ears, or one good ear and a nubbin.**

Commercial Seed Corn

We have a large demand for different kinds of June Corn, and for other sorts which are not being bred by us, or anyone else in the Southwest; and to take care of this we handle the very best commercial grades we can obtain of all these varieties. However, while we exert ourselves at all times to furnish the best grade of seed possible—and do furnish a good grade—we desire that it be understood this corn is not pedigreed, and that we recommend it only to people who want a commercial grade of Seed Corn, at commercial Seed Corn prices.

Some June Corns

There are several varieties of Corn, used for planting after small grains, and for other late season purposes, which are closely related Mexican varieties, and which may conveniently be grouped together as June Corn. We handle three of the very best of these; and the seed we furnish has become so popular that our stocks are nearly always exhausted before the demand is supplied.

Mexican June Corn.—Ours is the dwarf variety. It makes quickly and is a wonderful drought resister. It is far superior to the common, tall growing kind.

Laguna Corn.—A white variety, resembling the Mexican June, but having larger ears, and small grains. This variety is said to have been introduced from Mexico by Dr. S. A. Knapp, which is sufficient recommendation. It is very drought resistant.

Indian Squaw Corn.—This is a large eared, quick maturing dry weather corn, with blue and white, and sometimes yellow, grains. It is exceedingly popular for planting after small grain, and for planting over where hails, storms, etc., have destroyed the early crop.

Old Dominion Bloody Butcher

The pile of corn in the picture is "Old Dominion Bloody Butcher," produced on the farm of the North Texas Insane Asylum at Terrell. Odus Jones, the head farmer, states that this large, heavy corn, **was produced practically without rain, and that nothing else on the place was in its class as a yielder.**

In sections where "Old Dominion Bloody Butcher" corn is being grown its name is a thing to conjure with. It is strange that we were the first to take it up and begin improving so valuable a variety of corn as this. Notice how it came out in our test last season. It made more shelled corn than any of the varieties we tested except Ferguson's Yellow Dent, Chisholm and Strawberry.

This is a white-cob, dark red corn, with full, sound, closely set grains. It is exceedingly hardy and thrifty, and succeeds anywhere that other corn will grow. **We want to see this corn growing on 10,000 Texas and Southwestern farms this season, and we are going to do our part towards putting it there by furnishing our customers high grade selected and graded seed at very reasonable prices.**

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Old Dominion Bloody Butcher Takes First Prize at Fair; Beats All Other Kinds in Field

I have just gathered my Bloody Butcher corn grown from the seed I bought from you last spring, and will state that of several kinds of corn that I had planted, it was the best of all. It was filled out better and had much less worm-eaten corn in it. It got the first prize at our District Fair, and was forwarded on to the State Fair. I think it is the coming corn. It will stand the drought and fill out better than any corn I ever tried.—B. D. Pennington, Centralia, Okla.

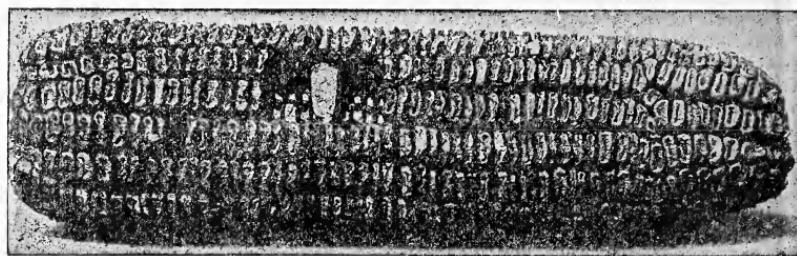


Grand Daddy's Improved Strawberry

This is just a pure strain of the **Old Fashioned Strawberry** bred up for hardness and heavy yielding power. How often have you heard the remark, "If I just had the Genuine Old Fashioned Strawberry like grandpa used to raise, I would not give it for any corn in the world." This is what you have in "Grand Daddy's Improved Strawberry," but our supply is limited and it goes so fast that you will have to place your order early to make sure of getting it.

If you want to see how it compared with other varieties in yielding power under extremely unfavorable conditions, such as the protracted dry weather of last season, turn back and look at the results of our variety test. You will notice it made only one pound less than Ferguson's Yellow Dent, and more than any other variety except this and Chisholm.

This is a very attractive strawberry colored corn, with red cobs, 10 to 12 inches long, and deep, broad, sound grains. It does not require the least bit of petting and does well on any kind of land that corn is grown on. Ours is fine culled and graded seed.



Reid's Yellow Dent

Some Northern and Native Varieties

Some of these Northern Corns are very desirable for planting an early roasting ear patch, and for planting larger fields where earliness is a very important factor. A few of the best native strains are also still considerably in demand. We can supply our customers a good commercial grade of any of the following:

Chisholm.—Same as our regular seed of this variety, but grown without special attention.

Oklahoma White Wonder.—Ears a little rough, but enormous in size. A heavy yielder and very hardy.

Boone County White.—A beautiful, smooth and very showy corn. Great prize winner at the corn shows. Good yielder. Northern seed.

Iowa Silver Mine.—A very popular early white variety. Becoming more popular in the South.

Hickory King.—Very broad grained, small cob white corn. Exceedingly popular for early roasting ears and Lye Hominy.

Golden Beauty.—Popular Northern Yellow Corn, sometimes grown in the Southwest because of its earliness.

Native Grown Yellow.—The old Yellow Corn which our daddies used to think the best variety on earth.

Early Leaming.—The earliest of the Northern yellow varieties. Stalks very small.

Reid's Yellow Dent.—A great favorite at the corn shows. One of the best of the Northern Corns. Produces better in the South than some native varieties.

Northern Grown Strawberry and Bloody Butcher.—Similar to our Southern grown strains, but earlier.

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED.

Will Plant His Entire Crop to Old Dominion Bloody Butcher

I think the Bloody Butcher is the corn for this country as a feed corn and to stand the dry weather. It will come as near waiting for a rain as any corn I ever saw. We had a dry spell that hurt corn here very badly, but my Bloody Butcher made pretty fair corn. It made better than any corn around here, and the worms did not hurt it like the other corn. I shall plant my entire crop in it next year.—S. H. Parker, Gerty, Oklahoma.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Rogueing (pulling up off type stalks) Cotton Breeding Plat

The Plan of Our Cotton Breeding Work

Stalk-to-Row Planting

In the cotton breeding work each row in the breeding plats is to be planted with the seed from just one best type, heavy yielding stalk. As in the case of corn, the object of this is to ascertain which individuals used in planting have the greatest producing power—as demonstrated by their progeny—in order that the seed may be selected from such progeny. This enables us to propagate continually from the most productive strains of the variety.

Selecting the Seed Stalks

For obvious reasons, the alternate row method of selecting practiced with corn is not employed with cotton; seed stalks are selected from all those rows which show the greatest productiveness in their parent stalks. Before picking is begun men pass along the rows and select and mark a limited number of those stalks which conform most nearly to type as regards shape and construction of the stalk, foliage, heaviness of fruiting, size of bolls, length of staple, storm proofness (as shown later in the season), etc. These stalks are allowed to stand till opening is completed, when they are picked, and the product of each stalk put away to itself. At the same time that the seed stalks are being selected, all undesirable stalks of every kind—sports, mutations, malformations, blanks, etc.—are carefully searched out and pulled up, so as to get them out of the way of the pickers.

As the cotton is picked the product of each row is kept to itself; and after the picking is completed the product of each row is carefully weighed. From among the seed stalks selected from the heaviest yielding rows we re-select the stalks to be used in planting the next year's breeding plats. The remainder of the seed from the plats, after the objectionable stalks have been culled out, is used to plant next year's multiplying blocks.

Ginning the Selected Seed

As each stalk in planting these breeding plats must be ginned to itself, we keep a 12-saw Eagle Laboratory Gin for this exclusive purpose. You will see on another page a picture of this little gin in operation. When the ginning is very light we operate it by hand power, but when it is heavier we use a small electric motor. The seed stalks that are saved, and all the rest of the cotton saved from the breeding plats is ginned on this machine. Besides the other big advantages of this gin, it enables us to make the most accurate determinations as to percentage of lint, length of staple, etc.

Get Your Pencil and Figure This Out

In regard to the Mebane Triumph Cotton Seed I got from you will say they are all O. K. I planted them May 8th. Will get 1,100 pounds seed cotton to the acre. The following table speaks for itself:

Seed Cotton.	Lint.
1,490 pounds.	560 pounds.
1,380 pounds.	510 pounds.
1,450 pounds.	548 pounds.
1,470 pounds.	563 pounds.
1,438 pounds.	546 pounds.

—J. M. Davis, Thackerville, Okla.



And What Is All This Worth, After All?

It is no trouble to answer that question to the entire satisfaction of any fair-minded man. Do not botanists tell us that our wonderfully productive domestic corn or maize sprang from just a coarse, wild grass of prehistoric ages—a grass with some of the characteristics of the plant as we know it, but, withal, a miserably sorry affair, compared to our highly developed, cultivated corn? Do they not tell us that the luscious peach of our orchards has been evolved from an ancient fruit that consisted almost entirely of seed and fuzzy skin? Do not the zoologists tell us that our beautiful horse, and our useful hog and cow are the descendants of certain grotesque and lanky runts, which fought for a precarious livelihood in the depths of primeval forests?

Then, if these plants and animals have been so vastly improved by the slow moving process of natural selection and survival of the fittest mainly, does it not inevitably follow that the process of improvement will be indefinitely hastened when conscious mind brings its reasoning powers, its science and its facilities to bear upon the problem? Surely, that is too obvious to admit of any argument. Indeed the work of the practical seed breeder is to be seen around us so abundantly today that we are all well acquainted with it. We see it in Ferguson Yellow Dent, Surcropper and Chisholm Corn, Mebane, Lone Star, Rowden and Chisholm Prolific Cotton, and in many other kinds and varieties of crops that are so much more productive than those we had a generation ago.

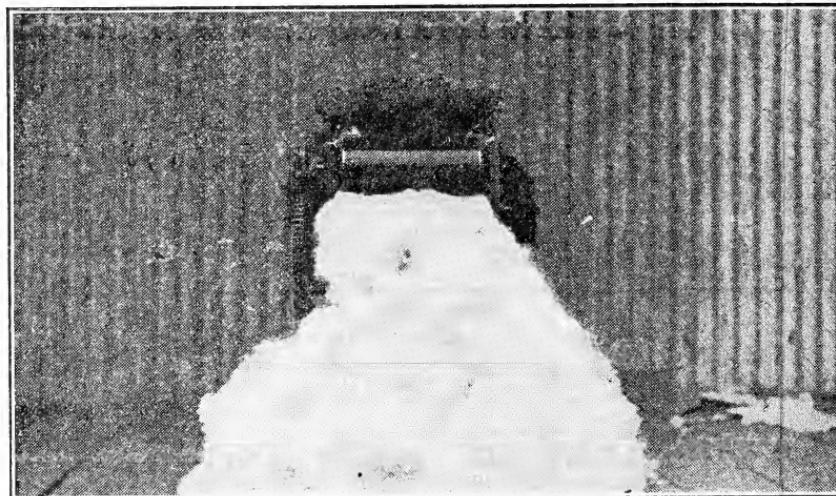
The value of this work is simply a matter of Dollars and Cents. Where scrub seed will make 20 bushels of corn to the acre, it is quite safe to say that pure-bred seed of a heavy producing variety would make 25 bushels. This is a money difference, at present prices, of \$7.50 per acre, and if a man has 20 acres of corn the difference will amount to \$150.00. Where scrub cotton seed will make 600 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, it is safe to say that pure-bred seed of a heavy yielding variety would make 700 pounds. This would be a money difference, at present prices, of about \$10.00 per acre. On a 20-acre field the difference would be \$200.00. Now, ask yourself if this seed improving work pays.

Be Sure Your Cotton Seed Is Culled

What's the use of planting dirt, trash, lint, and little defective cotton seed? There's none, is there? Well, then, is that not a pretty good argument against planting it? It certainly ought to be; but then, there is a very much better argument still. A great many of these little, defective seed make stalks so weak that they are not able to make a fourth of a crop. In the average cotton field planted with un-culled seed it is probably safe to say that the loss from this cause alone will amount to at least 100 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. As culling only adds about 25 cents per bushel to the cost of Cotton Seed, and a bushel will plant two acres, this \$8.00 or \$10.00 loss can be saved by an expenditure of about 12 1-2 cents. How's that for interest on your investment?

We Sell No Trash

Every bushel of our seed—Mebane, Rowden, Lone Star, Webb and Chisholm's Big Boll Prolific—is culled on the latest improved culling machines, and all this worthless stuff taken out. It gives you a stand in the first place, and, in the second place almost every stalk that comes up from this seed is strong and vigorous, and has the maximum producing power. Buy our culled seed, and take no chances on your cotton.



Our Baby Gin on which we gin the product of single stalks and small lots



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Mebane Triumph Cotton—Breeding Plat

Mebane Triumph Cotton

A VARIETY THAT HAS ADDED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO THE VALUE OF THE SOUTHWEST'S ANNUAL COTTON CROP

There is a "Most profitable type of cotton," and there is no other variety grown that conforms to that type more faithfully than our **Mebane Triumph**. There is what may be called a standard cotton type that has become established nearly everywhere in the course of short staple cotton growing experience as embodying the largest number of those qualities which make a short staple cotton valuable. This type is characterized by a medium-sized, low-limbing stalk, with short joints and a "cedar bush" shape; large bolls—55 to 65 to the pound—34 to 38 per cent lint, 1 to 1 5-8-inch staple; medium nearly, heavy fruiting, and storm proof. The description of this type is almost a perfect description of our **Mebane Triumph** cotton, so closely does it conform to the type. There is no other variety grown, perhaps, that has more of these valuable qualities.

What the High Per Cent Linting of Our Triumph Means to You

Our **Mebane Triumph** will yield on the average, perhaps 36 per cent lint, while the common run of cotton is considered to be doing well if it "thirds itself"—yields 33 1-3 per cent lint. This is a difference of 40 pounds of lint in every 1,500 pounds of seed cotton; and at 25c per pound for the cotton, the difference in money value is \$10.00—ten dollars per bale. Often the lint yield is 38 per cent, and occasionally as high as 40 per cent. When you go to buy cotton seed why not buy seed from which you may expect to get this extra \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. In buying our **Mebane Triumph** you not only get this; you also get a much heavier yield of seed cotton than the common varieties will make.

You Can't Fool All the People All the Time

If there is anything wrong with a variety of cotton, or anything else, somebody is going to find it out before that thing goes very far. We have been shipping our **Mebane Triumph** Cotton Seed all over Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana for years; and the sample letters we are reproducing in this catalogue not only show that the farmers of the Southwest have found nothing wrong with it, but that they have found everything good that any sane man could expect to find.

Caution to Buyers of Triumph Cotton Seed

Farmers in North Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are being told by certain seedsmen that **Triumph** cotton seed grown in South Texas, where the variety originated, will produce better than seed grown in these sections. The fallacy of this argument is easy to demonstrate.

Before us now we have a copy of Bulletin No. 129, of the Arkansas Experiment Station, which gives the results of cotton variety tests at twelve different places in that state. In all these tests **Triumph** cotton seed from the originator was used, but there were only five of them in which **North Texas Grown Triumph** seed was used, so as to give an opportunity to compare results. In every single one of these five tests the cotton grown from the originator's seed was badly beaten by that grown from North Texas raised seed. In some instances the North Texas raised seed nearly doubled it.

The trouble with this South Texas **Triumph** seed is that it is out of its climate, just as Northern Seed Corn is out of its climate when planted here. It is all right to carry cotton seed east or west, following climatic lines, but it is all wrong to carry it long distances north or south.



Breeding Plat of Chisholm's Big Boll Prolific Cotton
Note tremendous size of the bolls

Chisholm Big Boll Prolific Cotton

**SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN—BOLLS AS BIG AS TRIUMPH,
FRUITS AS HEAVILY AS THE SMALL BOLL VARIETIES**

Imagine a genuine prolific cotton with bolls almost as big as those of Rowden. That is what we have in our Chisholm Big Boll Prolific Cotton. In our test last year it took only six more bolls of Chisholm than of Rowden to make a pound. The bolls are fully as large as those of Triumph.

Chisholm Prolific Compared with Triumph

Chisholm Big Boll Prolific is very similar to Triumph in appearance and habits of growth; but it is earlier, yields a larger percentage of lint; and the stalks, while possibly a shade smaller than those of Triumph, fruit more heavily. We would direct special attention to the high per cent linting of this cotton. **In our test last year it yielded 39 1-2 per cent lint—the highest in the test except Webb, which yielded 41 1-2 per cent.** For some types of soil it is undoubtedly a better cotton than Triumph. We consider it especially fine for uplands, and for valley and bottom lands, where the boll weevil is not bad. **There are North Texas cotton planters today who would not have any other cotton on their farms.**

Bred Up for the Southwest

Chisholm Big Boll Prolific Cotton was originated here in Grayson county (North-east Texas) by one of the men who helped establish the Texas Seed Breeding Farms. **It is, therefore, perfectly adapted to the climatic conditions of the Southwest.** That means, of course, that it can make out with less moisture and can stand excessive heat longer than varieties originated in the cooler and more humid parts of the Cotton Belt. You can make no mistake in planting Chisholm's Big Boll Prolific Cotton; on the other hand you are almost certain to find the money you pay for the seed the best spent money you ever turned loose.

SEE PRICE LIST

Makes Bale of Cotton by Ordering Seed from Us

The Mebane Triumph cotton seed I ordered from you was alright. I have got 50 acres in cotton and will get 8 or 9 bales. I figure that I made a bale of cotton by ordering my seed. I am in the west. Lots of farms here that will not make that much on one hundred acres. I took 1,350 pounds of the Mebane Triumph to the gin and got over 500 pounds of lint. I want you to save me some of the Webb cotton seed, as I have had success raising it.—J. L. Kelly, Cisco, Texas.

PRICE LIST, SPRING OF 1918.

The object of this separate price list is to give the very latest figures; still we may sometimes have to write a customer for permission to fill an order at a higher price. Prices are certainly going to advance in many lines.

		POSTPAID 1/3 Pt.	POSTPAID Pt.	NOT REPAID Gal. Peck
BEANS—BUSH, GREEN POD VARIETIES.				
Burpee's Stringless		\$0.20	\$0.55	\$0.55
Giant Stringless		.20	.55	.85
Early Improved Red Valentine		.20	.45	.75
Black Valentine		.20	.45	.75
BUSH, WAX POD VARIETIES.				
Pencil Pod Black		.20	.50	.85
Challenger Black		.20	.50	.85
Wardwell's Kidney		.25	.65	1.00
Davis White		.25	.60	.95
Improved Golden		.20	.45	.80
POLE VARIETIES.				
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead		.25	.55	.90
Lazy wife		.25	.65	1.00
White Dutch or Caseknife		.25	.55	.85
White Creaseback		.25	.55	.90
BUSH, LIMA VARIETIES.				
Henderson's		.25	.55	.95
Speckled		.25	.55	.85
POLE, LIMA VARIETIES.				
Large White		.25	.55	.90
King of the Garden		.25	.55	.90
Grandma's Butter Beans		.25	.55	.95
SWEET CORN.				
Country Gentleman		...	.45	.80
Stowell's Evergreen		...	.40	.70
Early Minnesota		...	.40	.65
GARDEN CORN.				
Early Adams		...	.25	.40
Extra Early Adams		...	.25	.40
ONION SETS.				
Yellow		...	.35	.85
Red		...	.35	.85
White		...	.35	.85
PEAS.				
McLean's Little Gem		...	.35	.60
American Wonder		...	.40	.65
Champion of England		...	.40	.70
Alaska		...	.40	.65
White Marrowfat		...	.35	.60
Dwarf Telephone		...	.40	.70
First and Best		...	.40	.65
Nott's Excelsior		...	.40	.65
McLean's Advancee		...	.40	.65
Horsford's Market Garden		...	.40	.65
BEETS.				
ALL POSTPAID				
Early Eclipse	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.
Early Blood Turnip	.05	.15	.40	.65
Long Blood Red	.05	.20	.50	.80
Landreth's Early Blood Red Turnip	.05	.20	.50	.85
Crosby's Egyptian Improved	.05	.15	.40	.65
Swiss Chard	.05	.20	.50	.85
CABBAGE.				
Wakefield, Early Jersey	.10	.40	1.25	.....
Wakefield, Bloomsdale Grown	.10	.40	1.25	.....
Wakefield, Landreth's Charleston	.10	.40	1.25	.....
Wakefield, Long Island Charleston	.10	.40	1.25	.....
Drumhead, Landreth's Readland Early	.05	.35	1.10	2.00
Flat Dutch, Bloomsdale Early	.05	.30	.90	.....
Surehead	.10	.....	.....	.....
ALL POSTPAID				
Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.

PRICE LIST, SPRING OF 1918.

The object of this separate price list is to give the very latest figures; still we may sometimes have to write a customer for permission to fill an order at a higher price. Prices are certainly going to advance in many lines.

NOT
POSTPAID
1/2 Pt. Pt. 1/2 Gal. Peck

BEANS—BUSH, GREEN POD VARIETIES.

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Burpee's Stringless	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$0.10	\$2.25 \$4.40
Giant Stringless	.20	.55	.85	2.10 4.10
Early Improved Red Valentine	.20	.45	.75	1.80 3.25
Black Valentine	.20	.45	.75	1.90 3.60

BUSH, WAX POD VARIETIES.

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Pencil Pod Black	.20	.50	.85	2.10 ...
Challenger Black	.20	.50	.85	2.00 ...
Wardwell's Kidney	.25	.65	1.00	2.90 5.65
Davis White	.25	.60	.95	2.65 5.25
Improved Golden	.20	.45	.80	1.90 3.65

POLE VARIETIES.

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	.25	.55	.90	2.35 4.50
Lazy wife	.25	.65	1.00	2.90 5.65
White Dutch or Casukknife	.25	.55	.85	2.15 4.00
White Greaselack	.25	.55	.90	2.35 4.50

BUSH, LIMA VARIETIES.

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Hemilson's	.25	.55	.95	2.55 4.85
Speckled	.25	.55	.85	2.15 4.00
POLE, LIMA VARIETIES.				
Large White	.25	.55	.90	2.35 4.50
King of the Garden	.25	.55	.90	2.35 4.50
Grandma's Butter Beans	.25	.55	.95	2.50 4.75

SWEET CORN.

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Country Gentleman		.45	.80	2.45 4.65
Stowell's Evergreen		.40	.70	2.10 4.00
Early Minnesota		.40	.65	1.95 3.75
GARDEN CORN.				

	1/2 Pt.	Pt.	1/2 Gal.	Peck
Early Adams		.25	.40	1.00 1.95
Extra Early Adams		.25	.40	1.00 1.95
ONION SETS.				

PEAS.

	Pt.	Qt.	Gal.	Peck
McLean's Little Gem	.35	.60	1.50	2.50
American Wonder	.40	.65	1.90	...
Champion of England	.40	.70	2.00	...
Alaska	.40	.65	1.85	3.50
White Marrowfat	.35	.60	1.65	...
Dwarf Telephone	.40	.70	2.00	...
First and Best	.40	.65	1.85	3.50
Nott's Excelsior	.40	.65	1.90	3.70
McLean's Advancer	.40	.65	1.85	...
Horsford's Market Garden	.40	.65	1.85	...

BEETS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Early Eclipse	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Early Blood Turnip	.05	.20	.50	.80	1.50
Long Blood Red	.05	.20	.50	.80	1.50
Landreth's Early Blood Red Turnip	.05	.20	.50	.85	...
Crosby's Egyptian Improved	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Swiss Ghard	.05	.20	.50	.85	...

CABBAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Wakefield, Early Jersey	.10	.40	1.25	...	...
Wakefield, Bloomsdale Brown	.10	.40	1.25	...	...
Wakefield, Landreth's Charleston	.10	.40	1.25	...	...
Wakefield, Long Island Charleston	.10	.40	1.25	...	...
Drumhead, Landreth's Redland Early	.05	.35	1.10	2.00	...
Flat Dutch, Bloomsdale Early	.05	.30	.90	...	...
Surehead	.10	...	...	...	...

ALL POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
GANTELOUPE.					
Rocky Ford	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Netted Nutmeg	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Early Hackensack	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Montreal Muskmelon	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Netted Rock King	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25
Casaba Melon	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25

CARROTS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Danvers Half Long	.05	.20	.65	...	...
Oxheart	.05	.20	.65	...	...
GELERY.					
White Plume	.10	.35	...	...	...
Giant Pascal	.05	.20	...	...	...

COLLARDS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Georgian, or Southern Cabbage Greens	.05	.20	.50	...	...
GUGUMBERS.					
Early Frame or Short Green	.05	.15	.35	.55	...
Early Cluster	.05	.15	.40	.65	...
Turkey Long Green	.05	.15	.45	.75	...
Early White Spine	.05	.15	.40	.65	...

EGG PLANT.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Landreth's Thornless	.15	.60	...	...	...
KALE.					
Dwarf Curled Scotch	.05	.30	.80	1.50	...
KHOL RABI.					
White Vienna	.05	.30	.80	1.50	...

LETTUCE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Big Boston	.05	.15	.40	.65	...
Hanson	.05	.20	.50	...	...
Black Seeded Simpson	.05	.20	.50	...	...
Prizehead or Satisfaction	.05	.20	.50	...	...

MUSTARD.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Giant Southern Curled	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.15
Bloomsdale Large Leaved	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
NASTURTIUM.					
Tall Mixed		.15	.50	.90	1.75
Dwarf Mixed		.15	.55	1.00	1.95

ONION SEED.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
White Bermuda	.10	.50	1.40	...	...
Red Bermuda	.10	.50	1.40	...	...
Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl	.10	.60	1.75	...	...
Silver Skin or White Portugal	.10	.45	1.25	...	...
Yellow Prizetaker	.10	.60	1.75	...	...
Yellow Globe Danvers	.10	.40	1.00	...	...
Red Wethersfield	.05	.30	.80	...	...

OKRA.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Stalk Long Green Pod	.05	.10	.25	.45	.75
White Pod Velvet	.05	.10	.25	.50	.80

PARSLEY.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Fine Curled	.05	.10	.25	.45	...
Sugar Cup	.05	.10	.25	.45	...
PEPPERS.					
Ghinese Giant	.10	.60	2.10	...	...
Ruby King	.10	.55	1.85	...	...
Bull Nose	.10	.50	1.65	...	...
Large Red Cayenne	.10	.40	1.25	...	...
Small Gayenne	.10	.40	1.25	...	...

PUMPKIN.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
--	------	-----	---------

SQUASH.

Gehlen Summer Crookneck	.05	.15	.35	.60	...
Early White Bush or Patty Pan	.05	.20	.50	.65	...
Warty Hubbard	.05	.15	.45	.80	1.50

SWEET PEAS.

Fine Mixed	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TOMATOES.

Dwarf Stone	.10	.35	1.10	2.10	...
Dwarf Champion	.10	.35	1.10	2.15	...
Aeme	.05	.30	.90	1.60	...
Chalk's Early Jewel	.10	.40	1.30	2.50	...
June Pink	.10	.40	1.30	2.50	...
Lanbreth's Red Rock	.10	.40	1.30	2.50	...
Ponderosa (largest fruiting kind in cultivation)	.10	.40	1.30	2.50	...

TURNIPS.

Extra Early Purple Top Milam	.05	.20	.65	1.20	...
Extra Early White Top Milam	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.70
Purple Top Strapleaf	.05	.15	.45	.75	1.40
Cowhorn	.05	.20	...	...	...
Seven Top	.05	.15	.35	.55	1.00
Amher or Yethw Globe	.05	.15	.45	.75	1.40
Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip	.05	.15	.35	.55	1.00
White Egg	.05	.35	.50	...	...

WATER MELON.

Alabama Sweet	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25
Florida Favorite	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.15
Georgia Rattlesnake	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.15
Mountain Sweet	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.15
Hubert's Honey	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25
Kleckley's Sweet	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25
Tom Watson	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25

SELECTED SEED CORN (OUR BEST.)

Per Bu.	Not Prepaid	Prepaid		
Pk.	1/2 bu.	1	6	11
bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
to 5	to 10	to 25		

Ferguson Yellow Dent (See article in catalogue)	\$1.20	\$2.15	\$4.00	\$3.95	\$3.90
Chisholm (See article in catalog)	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.95	3.94

Ohl Demolition Bloody Butcher (See article in catalogue)	1.15	2.05	3.90	3.80	3.75
Granddaddy's Strawberry (See article in catalogue)	1.15	2.05	3.90	3.80	3.75
Sureropper (See article in catalog)	1.25	2.35	4.50	4.35	4.25

COMMERCIAL SEED CORN.

Mexican June	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.95	3.90
Laguna	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.95	3.90
Indian Squaw	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.95	3.90
Chisholm (No. 2 grade)	1.05	1.90	3.65	3.50	3.40
Oklahoma White Wonder	1.05	1.90	3.65	3.50	3.40
Boon County White	1.05	1.90	3.65	3.50	3.40
Iowa Silver Mine	1.05	1.90	3.65	3.50	3.40
Hickory King	1.00	1.90	3.50	3.35	3.25
Golden Beauty	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.35	3.25
Native Grown Yellow	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.35	3.25
Early Leaming	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.35	3.25
Rein's Yellow Dent	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.35	3.25
Northern Strawberry and Bloody Butcher	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.35	3.25

COTTON SEED (CULLED TWICE).

Mebane Triumph	.70	1.35	2.60	2.45	2.35
Chisholm Big Bell Prolific	.70	1.30	2.50	2.35	2.25
Improved Big Bell Rowden	.70	1.35	2.60	2.45	2.35
Lone Star	.70	1.35	2.60	2.45	2.35
Webb	.75	1.40	2.15	2.00	2.00

SEED GRAINS.

Red Rustproof Oats, Our Monogram Brand	75	1.35	1.30	1.25
Fulghum Oats	90	1.65	1.60	1.55
Durum or Nicaragua Spring Wheat	.95	1.75	3.35	3.25
Mediterranean Wheat	.85	1.60	2.85	2.80
Beardless Spring Barley	...	...	...	Ask
Texas Winter Barley	...	1.40	2.65	2.60
Southern Winter Rye	...	1.55	3.00	2.50
Rosin Rye	1.10	2.10	4.10	4.00
Abruzzi Rye	1.15	2.20	4.30	4.20
Speltz	...	1.55	3.00	2.00

PEANUTS.

Spanish	.70	1.30	2.50	2.40	2.35
Tennessee Red	...	...	...	Ask	
Jumbo	...	...	...	Ask	

FIELD BEANS.

Hundred-day Speckled Velvet	1.00	1.80	3.50	3.40	3.25
Mammoth Yellow Soy	...	...	...	Ask	
Tepary	2.45	4.85	9.50	9.35	9.25
Hairy Vetch	3.70	7.30	14.50	14.45	14.40

FIELD PEAS.

Whippoorwill	1.10	2.10	4.00	3.90	3.80
Clay	1.15	2.15	4.25	4.10	4.00
Wunderful or Unknown	1.15	2.15	4.25	4.10	4.00
New Era	1.15	2.15	4.25	4.10	4.00
Iron	1.15	2.15	4.25	4.10	4.00
Blackeye	2.10	4.10	8.00	7.50	7.80
Cream or Lady	2.10	4.10	8.00	7.90	7.80

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

Black Hull White Kaffir Corn	.80	1.45	2.75	2.65	2.55
Red Kaffir Corn	.70	1.35	2.60	2.50	2.40
Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize	.80	1.45	2.75	2.65	2.55
Extra Dwarf White Maize	.85	1.50	2.90	2.80	2.70
Feterita	.95	1.75	3.30	3.30	3.20
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat	1.45	2.80	5.50	5.40	5.35
Hegari	.95	1.75	3.35	3.30	3.25

SWEET SORGHUMS.

Red Top or Sumac	...	...	...	...	Ask
Early Amber	...	...	...	...	Ask
Orange	...	...	...	...	Ask

MISCELLANEOUS FORAGE CROPS.

Broom Corn, Tall Evergreen	1.00	1.80	3.45	...	...
Broom Corn, Standard Dwarf	1.00	1.80	3.45	...	...
Millet, Big German	1.25	2.40	4.70	4.60	4.50
Millet, Common	.90	1.70	3.35	3.30	3.25
Millet, Pearl	...	...	...	Ask	
Millet, Japanese	...	...	...	Ask	
Jerusalem Artichokes	...	...	...	Ask	
Chufas	...	...	...	Ask	

Postpaid.	Per Pound	Not Prepaid.
3	25	50
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.

Stock Beets, Long Red Mangelwurzle	1.15	3.40	1.05	...	...
Stock Beets, Golden Tankard	1.15	3.40	1.05	...	...
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet	1.25	3.65	1.15	...	...
Mammoth Russian Sunflower	.15	.40	.10	.09	.08
Dwarf Essex Rape	.25	.70	.19	.17	.15

MOLASSES CANES.

Texas Seeded Rishon Cane	.35	.75	.19	.16	.14
Japanese Seeded Ribbed Cane	.35	.75	.18	.16	.14

ALFALFAS AND CLOVERS.

Native Alfalfa, Our Monogram Brand	.40	1.00	.25	.23	.22
Peruvian Alfalfa	.45	1.15	.27	.26	.25
Lespedeza or Japan Clover	...	...	...	...	Ask
Southern Spotted Leaf Bur Clover, in bur	.30	.70	.18	.16	.14
Southern Spotted Leaf Bur Clover					

CANTERLOUPPE.						
Rocky Ford	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25	
Netted Nutmeg	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25	
Early Hackensack	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25	
Monterey Hackensack	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25	
Netted Reticulated Melon	.05	.15	.40	.65	1.25	
Uxhearts	.05	.20	.65	-----	-----	
Danvers Half Long	.05	.20	.65	-----	-----	
White Plum	.10	.35	20	-----	-----	
COLLARDS.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Georgina, or Southern Cucumber Greens.	.05	.20	-----	-----	-----	
Early Frame or Short Green	.05	.15	.35	50	-----	
Turkey Cluster	.05	.15	.40	.65	-----	
Early White Spinach	.05	.15	.45	.65	-----	
Landraths Thornless KALE.	.15	.60	-----	-----	-----	
White Vienna KALE.	.05	.30	.80	1.50	-----	
Big Boston	.05	.15	.40	.65	-----	
Hanson	.05	.20	.50	-----	-----	
Black Seeded Simpson	.05	.20	.50	-----	-----	
Prizebead or Satisfaction	.05	.20	.50	-----	-----	
Giant Southern Curled MUSTARD.	.05	.15	.35	60	1.15	
Bloomdsale Large Leaved MUSTARD.	.05	.15	.35	30	50	.90
Tall Mixed NASTURTIUM.	.05	.15	.35	60	1.15	
Dwarf Mixed ONION SEED.	.15	.50	55	1.00	1.95	
White Bermuda	.10	.50	1.40	-----	-----	
Red Bermuda	.10	.50	1.40	-----	-----	
Extra Early Bloomdsale Peart.	.10	.60	1.75	-----	-----	
Silver Skin or White Portugal	.10	.45	1.25	-----	-----	
Yellow Prizebead	.10	.60	1.75	-----	-----	
Yellow Globe Dauphers.	.10	.40	1.00	-----	-----	
Red Weatherbead	.05	.30	.80	-----	-----	
Dwarf Stalk Long Green Pod	.05	.10	.25	.45	.75	
Fine Curled PARSLEY.	.05	.10	.25	.45	-----	
Sugar Cup PARSNIPS.	.05	.10	.25	.45	-----	
Chinese Giant PARSNIPS.	.10	.60	2.10	-----	-----	
Ruby King CHINESE	.10	.60	1.00	-----	-----	
Bull Nose RUBY	.10	.55	1.85	-----	-----	
Large Cayenne RUBY	.10	.40	1.25	-----	-----	
Large Red Cayenne BULL	.10	.30	1.65	-----	-----	
Small Cayenne KIM	.10	.40	1.25	-----	-----	
Yellow Cuckoo-neck CASHAW KIM	.05	.10	.25	.75	1.40	
Yellow Cuckoo-neck CASHAW KIM	.05	.10	.25	.75	1.40	
French Breakfast SCARLET.	.05	.20	.50	.90	-----	
Early Breakfast SCARLET.	.05	.20	.60	1.10	-----	
Extra Early White Tippled SCARLET.	.05	.20	.60	1.10	-----	
Large Sweet POTATO.	.05	.15	.30	.50	-----	
French Breakfast SCARLET.	.05	.20	.60	1.10	-----	
Long Scarlet TOP.	.05	.10	.20	.60	-----	
Long Scarlet TOP.	.05	.25	.70	1.25	2.40	
Ever Ready SPINACH.	.05	.25	.70	1.25	2.40	
New Zealand SAVOY.	.05	.25	.70	1.25	2.40	



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Our Rowden Cotton Seed Growing in the Field Where the Variety Originated
at Wills Point, Texas

Improved Big Boll Rowden Cotton

THE GREAT THIN LAND COTTON. A VARIETY THAT PLEASES
EVERYWHERE AND ALL THE TIME

This cotton is exactly what its name indicates, i. e., a genuine big-boll, five-lock cotton **No variety that has come into general use in the Southwest has as big bolls as Rowden.** It is pre-eminently the cotton for farmers who delight in big, fluffy bolls. It was the biggest boll cotton in our test last year, 57 bolls weighing out a pound. **Rowden also has the best staple of all the popular big boll kinds** that have come into general use, except, possibly, Webb. It is 1-32 to 1-16 inch longer than Triumph. **Some of our customers write us that the buyers pay them a premium on it.** It is a very heavy yielding variety, early fruiting, and easy to pick.

It's the Great Poor Land Cotton

While **Rowden** cotton will bring out all the producing power there is in good, rich land, **it is, above all others, a poor land cotton.** It originated on a poor land farm near Wills Point, Texas, and no other variety, perhaps, has ever given such results on the thin sandy soils of East Texas, South Arkansas and North Louisiana. Lately it's popularity has been growing rapidly in the thin land sections of Oklahoma. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that **Rowden** is an exceedingly popular variety in rich land sections also.

Why Our Rowden Seed Is Grown at Wills Point

It is grown there because Wills Point is located right in the very heart of the territory in which we operate mainly; and **our seed grown there has the very great advantage of perfect acclimatization.** Moreover, so little of any other cotton is planted in that section that a degree of purity in the seed can be maintained that would be hard to reach in any other section. Our **Rowden** cotton customers show a decided preference for Wills Point grown seed; and we wish them to have what they prefer.

How the Seed Is Prepared

No chance of mixing with other cotton is taken with this seed. The plant at which it is ginned has two groups of stands—one for ginning miscellaneous custom cotton, and one for ginning **Rowden** alone. **Not a lock of cotton of any other kind ever passes through these stands.** After leaving the stands the seed is carefully segregated from all other kinds, and the utmost caution is observed in every way to prevent any possible mixing. This extra careful handling of the seed costs us something, of course, and forces us to charge a little more for it than ordinary **Rowden** seed costs; but we believe this seed is worth every cent it costs, and that our customers feel the same way about it as is shown by the fact that our supply of the seed is exhausted each season long before the demand is fully supplied.

SEE PRICE LIST



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Lone Star Cotton

ORIGINATED BY A GOVERNMENT COTTON EXPERT AND NAMED FOR OUR IMPERIAL STATE. ONE OF OUR HEAVIEST SELLERS

Lone Star Cotton was originated by one of the leading cotton experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a big boll, five-lock, heavy fruiting cotton; and is, perhaps, the most storm-proof variety that has yet been introduced. Fields of it that have been allowed to stand unpicked until late in November without serious loss from falling out. It has longer and stronger staple than Triumph or Rowden, and is said to make a high per cent of lint. usually sells here at a slight premium over Triumph or Rowden.

Some Remarkable Yields

Some of the heaviest yields reported by farmers during the last two or three years have been made with **Lone Star Cotton**. Its yields on poor land have been especially remarkable. Notice this excerpt from a letter to us by Mr. J. F. Fowlers of Collinsville, Texas:

"The **Lone Star** cotton seed did just fine. I never planted until some time in May, and I made 2,245 pounds of lint cotton and sold 390 pounds in the seed off of 10 acres of as poor land as I had. I am well pleased with the cotton. Have sold all of my seed, as I am not going to farm next year. I shall always recommend **Lone Star** cotton to all who want the best cotton."

This is typical of the experience of a great many farmers.

A Very Heavy Seller

Although **Lone Star** cotton has been grown for only a few years, it was one of the heaviest sellers we had last season. The indications are that the demand for the seed will be very heavy this season, and we would suggest, if you intend to place an order, that you send it to us without delay.

SEE PRICE LIST

Webb Cotton

EARLIEST, HEAVIEST YIELDING, LARGEST PER CENT OF LINT, EASIEST TO PICK OF ALL BIG BOLL COTTONS.

The past season added immensely to the reputation of Webb Cotton in many widely separated parts of the belt. Its earliness, high per cent linting, and exceedingly heavy yielding power are making it a prime favorite wherever it has been introduced. Texas Seed Breeding Farms was the first to introduce Webb cotton on a large scale; and we feel that you would like to know why we have taken so much trouble on ourselves to introduce it when we already had so many good varieties.

Facts That Will Interest You

In the winter of 1914, when Mr. L. A. Markham, our manager, was connected with the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, one of the leading cotton planters of North Texas

WEBB COTTON continued on next page

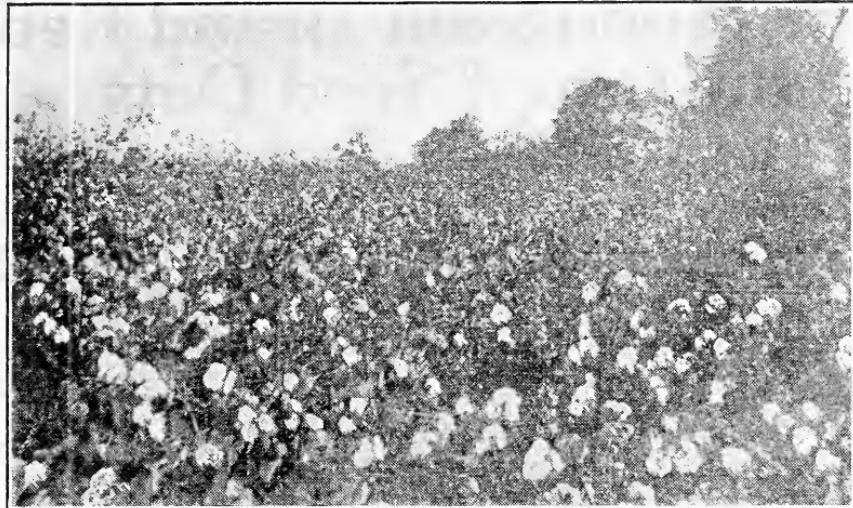


Field of Webb Cotton showing storm-proofness. Photographed November 1st.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Webb Cotton Breeding Plat

WEBB COTTON—Continued.

furnished him a sack of the seed to be tried out in Arkansas. This planter had always been a Rowden "Crank"—had tried many different varieties, but still stuck to his Rowden. The previous year, however, he had tried a field of **Webb**; and he stated that his books showed that the **Webb** had made him a net return of \$8.25 per acre more than the **Rowden**. His choice of cottons was settled then and there.

We furnished the sack of seed to a Mr. Norris, up in North Arkansas, close to the Missouri line. Mr. Norris was a tenant on the farm of Hon. John H. Page, State Commissioner of Agriculture of Arkansas; and after the crop had been partly gathered, we asked Mr. Page to furnish us a report. He gave us the following facts: **The sack planted about two acres**, it was estimated. **From this his tenant reported definitely having picked two bales of 540 and 560 pounds weight, respectively, and thought he would get nearly another bale.** Mr. Page stated that the lint ranged about 36 per cent; and concluded with the statement that he considered it a splendid variety and would plant all of the farm to it that his stock of seed would plant the next season.

In the fall of 1916, after having made another crop from it, he wrote us that all the farm had been planted to **Webb**, except a few acres of Express Cotton. He stated that they weighed the product of the Express row and the **Webb** row where the two fields joined and that the **Webb** weighed 101 pounds, while the Express weighed only 74 pounds. They took a load of **Webb** and a load of Express, each weighing 1,450 pounds to the gin. **The Webb made a 495-pound bale, while the Express load made only a 395-pound bale.** These experiences were so overwhelmingly convincing that we at once began the introduction and further improvement of **Webb** cotton.

A High Per Cent Linting Variety

In Mr. Page's experiments the percentage of lint was considerably lower than it usually is in Texas. This may have been due to the fact that the cotton was grown almost at the extreme northern limit of cotton production. In Texas **Webb** cotton yields from 35 to 38 per cent lint; and in our variety tests in 1916 it yielded 41 1-2 per cent lint. This is due largely to the fact that the seed are small and gin very close.

Staple and Size of Boll

Some of our customers, when they learn of the high per cent of lint yielded by this variety, remembering their experience with the Half and Half, want to know if it has a strong, good length staple. For those desiring information on that point it will be sufficient to say that **it has as good staple as Rowden**; and this judgment has been confirmed by leading cotton men wherever the variety has been grown. **It never has any of the shortness of staple that makes the Half and Half so objectionable.**

Another question that is often asked is whether it is a small boll or a big boll cotton. **It is a big boll, five-lock variety, very much resembling Mebane Triumph in appearance of bolls and habits of fruiting.** The bolls are possibly a shade smaller than those of Big Boll Rowden, although a test sample of 30 bolls which we took from each the past season weighed exactly the same, 8 1-8 ounces. The bolls are very attractive.

Rapid Fruiting and Early Maturing

Webb cotton begins setting fruit very early and continues fruiting rapidly throughout the season. It is ready to pick sometime before Triumph, Rowden, Lone Star, and other cottons of its class. This is a very important advantage for several reasons: 1st. It enables it to escape the worst of an insect attack, because it has a good part of its crop made before the pest appears. 2nd. Its crop is nearly always made and out of the way before an early frost. 3rd. It enables a man to get most of his picking done before time to start the children to school.

SEE PRICE LIST



Our Monogram Brand Red Rustproof Seed Oats

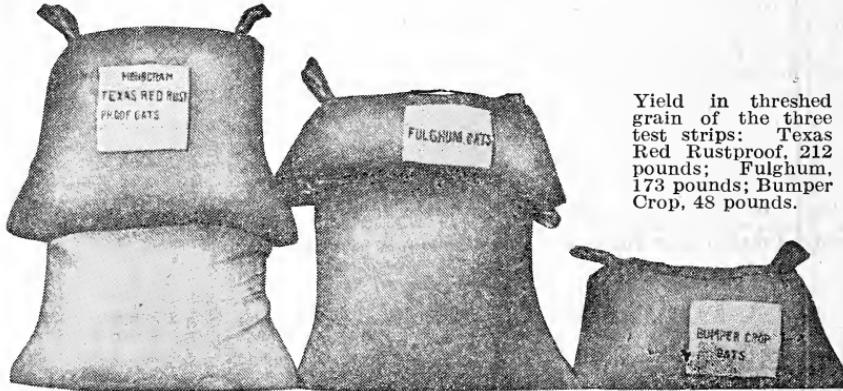
DON'T PLANT "JUST OATS;" PLANT THE HEAVIEST, STRONGEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE SEED. IT PAYS

Oats has gotten to be such an important crop and, at the same time, such a neglected one from the standpoint of the crop improver, that we began long ago giving special attention to it, with a view to furnishing our customers the highest grade and most productive seed. Part of our work consists in testing out varieties for hardiness, productiveness, earliness, etc. In 1916 we tested some Northern seed and some seed of the Fulghum Oats, a variety that rather extravagant claims have been made for in certain sections, against our **Monogram Red Rustproof Oats**. Here are the results:

Let the Figures Speak

	Yield of threshed grain.	Date of first heads.	Rust resistance.
Our Monogram	212 pounds	May 8th	95 per cent
Fulghum	173 pounds	April 30th	95 per cent
Northern seed	48 pounds	May 28th	25 per cent

We used parallel strips of land of equal size, side by side; and we gave all the strips the same preparation, planted all the same day, and planted the same amount of seed on them all. All three varieties had exactly the same chance; and the results are as conclusive as the results of a single test could be. The past season we left off the Northern seed and confined the test to the Fulghum and our **Monogram**. The results were almost identically the same, i. e., the Fulghum was 9 days earlier, but ours was 22 per cent ahead in yield.



Yield in threshed grain of the three test strips: Texas Red Rustproof, 212 pounds; Fulghum, 173 pounds; Bumper Crop, 48 pounds.

What These Investigations Show

They show, in the first place, that seed grown a long distance north or south does not have the yielding power of seed grown nearer home. That fact is just as true of seed oats as of seed corn. They show, in the second place, that our Monogram brand represents decidedly the most productive and valuable selection of the Texas Red Rustproof oats. The Fulghum is unquestionably one of the best selections that has yet been made from the Red Rustproof; yet, its yield was less than 82 per cent that of our Monogram. What our Oats did in these tests they have done on the farms of our customers all over the country.

Some Facts You Ought to Know

First: That it is an absolute requirement with us in every case, in letting out seed oats to be planted under contract, that there must not be a bunch of Johnson Grass in the field. To make sure that we are not being deceived in the matter we go out and make personal investigation of the fields.

Second: That every bushel of our Monogram Brand Red Rustproof Seed Oats is subjected to a careful recleaning process which takes out the small, defective grains, the dirt and the trash. This greatly increases the stand and the crop's producing power.

Third: That the family of oats represented by our Monogram brand is the most rustproof, and has the best stooling qualities, the heaviest grains, and the stiffest straw of any oats yet grown in the Southwest.

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Fulghum Seed Oats

GROW THEM FOR SOUTHEASTERN BUYERS. BIG DEMAND FOR THEM LAST SEASON IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS

As we have already pointed out, we have found **Fulghum** oats, by actual test, to be inferior to our own under Southwestern conditions; but if conditions this season are similar to those of last season, **Southwestern growers of Fulghum oats can sell in the Southeast, at a good premium, every bushel they will have to spare.** Texas Seed Breeding Farms sold these oats in the Southeast last season at a premium of 25 cents per bushel over the best Texas Red Rustproof. The variety is proving very attractive everywhere because of its earliness and cold resistance; and it seems to us that the sowing of **Fulghum** oats just now for seed purposes ought to appeal strongly to practical grain growers.

Sow Wheat

NO RISK TO RUN. UNCLE SAM GUARANTEES THE PRICE

With the strong arm of our Federal Government protecting the price of the 1918 wheat crop, with all price risks absolutely eliminated, and with the patriotic duty before him of helping to feed his country in a crisis, we believe wheat will appeal very strongly to the Southwestern farmer this spring. Cotton has brought a high price the past two seasons, and may do so again this year; **but that is no argument against planting wheat, for the net profit on a bale of cotton today will actually buy less flour than three years ago.** But though a man plant no wheat for the market, he certainly ought to plant a small field to furnish bread for his family. It is a most important part of the Live-at-Home scheme of farming.

Durum, or Nicaragua Spring Wheat

Many North Texas farmers made 15 to 25 bushels of this wheat to the acre last spring, where the winter wheat made only 12 to 15 bushels. It is becoming very popular for late planting, and can be planted as late as February 20th with good chances for a profitable crop. This variety seems especially adapted to the Southwest. It stands dry weather better than any other wheat. It is almost a sure cropper; and the flour which is ground from it makes good bread, although it is more extensively used in the manufacture of Macaroni.

Mediterranean Bearded Wheat

This is the standard winter wheat for the Southwest. More of it is planted than of all other varieties put together. It is also quite largely planted in the spring. Our seed is the very highest grade stock in every way, and we shall be pleased to send you samples when you get ready to buy. It is carefully recleaned, the small seeds and the dirt and trash being taken out.

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



Field of Durum Wheat

Last Rain June 26th, Mebane Makes 1,200 Lbs. per Acre

The **Mebane Cotton Seed** we bought of you last spring has done well. Ginned about 35 to 36 per cent lint. Has made about 1,200 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. Did not have any rain on it since the 26th of June.—Othello C. Henderson, Bixby, Okla.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Seed Barley

Beardless Spring Barley.—This is a very quick maturing, and very heavy yielding variety. It sometimes runs as high as 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. It has a very stiff straw which enables it to stand up much better than most varieties of Barley. It is the best of all varieties for feeding purposes. While Barley has long been recognized as a very productive grain, farmers have hesitated to grow it on account of its long, stiff beard making it disagreeable in the sheaf as a feed for stock; but in the **beardless spring barley** this difficulty is altogether eliminated as **it is absolutely beardless and as agreeable to handle as oats.**

Texas Seed Barley.—This is the best of all the winter barleys, and is one of the best of all crops for winter cover and grazing purposes. We sell immense quantities of it every fall.

Rye

Southern Rye

Rye is usually sown in the fall, but may also be sown early in the spring—about the time of sowing oats. It makes a fine pasture, and is a good grain crop in most sections. There is an increasing demand for rye for seed purposes, and we do not think a man can make a mistake in planting some this spring.

Rosen Rye

Remarkable Russian variety, introduced by Prof. Spragg of Michigan Agricultural College. It is just coming into use, and we have not tested it as yet, but it is claimed that where ordinary rye will yield 20 to 21 bushels to the acre, Rosen Rye will yield 35 bushels. Coming from the cold climate of Russia, it would naturally be very cold resistant. It is said to command a premium over ordinary rye in the market. We can supply you a very limited amount, and we suggest that you give it a trial.

Abruzzi Rye

This variety, which is said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary rye, and which is claimed to yield almost twice as much to the acre, has been extensively grown in the east and southeast for several years. From there it has lately been finding its way rapidly into many parts of the south and southwest. Current agricultural literature contains some most remarkable examples of results which have been obtained from it. We believe persons who intend to plant rye should, by all means, include some of this variety. Sow at the rate of 1 1-2 bushels to the acre.

Speltz

This is a very productive grain, often yielding more than oats or barley, and it is said to be a better stock feed than either of them. It is a very hardy grain and a great drought resister. It has given excellent results in Texas and Oklahoma, and will probably succeed in nearly any part of the southwest. The land for Speltz should be prepared as for oats or wheat, and the seed should be sown at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds to the acre. Sow very early in the spring.

Broom Corn

A HIGH PRICED CROP THAT IS EASY AND INEXPENSIVE TO GROW.

Broom Corn prices ranged last season from \$300.00 to \$325.00 per ton; and yields per acre on good land range from 600 to 800 pounds for the Standard, and 300 to 500 pounds for the Dwarf. Broom Corn is a tropical plant, and should not be planted until the ground has become well warmed by the spring sunshine—about late corn planting time. Nothing but the best seed should be used, and they should be planted in a well prepared seed bed. The planting may be in drills, a seed every two to four inches, or in hills. Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmer's Bulletin No. 174 on Broom Corn.

A Splendid Money Crop

This is a crop which we desire to urge upon the farmers in the less humid parts of Texas and Oklahoma as a first class commercial proposition. Broom Corn is not commercially promising for any section that frequently has wet weather about the time of harvesting, as the brush is discolored by rain, and much reduced in market value; but for those sections that commonly have bright, cloudless days at harvest time, in the fall, there are few ordinary field crops which promise better commercial results. We believe the conditions are right in the sections mentioned above; and we have often wondered why the culture of the crop on a large scale has not been taken up.

Tennessee Evergreen.—A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high; produces brush of exceptional value and bright color.

Dwarf.—A popular native variety with broom makers in the southwest. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well.

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED
WITH THIS CATALOG
FOR PRICES OF ALL SEEDS



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Sudan Grass growing on our farm

Sudan Grass

THE GREATEST OF ALL
HAY AND PASTURE
GRASSES. NEVER
BECOMES A PEST

We have known for several years that Sudan Grass was our greatest hay grass, and now, as a result of the past two years' experience, we know that it is also our greatest pasture grass. It has been pastured all over the country for the past two seasons, and the results have been truly remarkable. Just read a few of our letters from farmers who are almost beside themselves as they tell how they found it the greatest pasture they ever saw for hogs, milch cows, cattle, all sorts of farm animals. We can only quote from a couple of them:

What Farmers Say About It

Says Mr. E. M. Hawkins, Hubbard, Texas.—"Was more than pleased with the **Sudan Grass**. Cut same twice for hay, and would have made the third crop if it had not been so dry. I sowed some for pasture. **It is the finest pasture for milch cows I ever saw.** They will give from one to one and a half gallons more milk per day than they will on good Bermuda grass. Have to have a good fence to keep cows out of Sudan."

Says Mr. J. H. Looney, Sherman, Texas.—"The **Sudan** has proved to be satisfactory in every respect. I bought 75 pounds of the seed from you and planted 3 acres. I sowed 2 acres early; from this I cut one crop of very fine hay. Since cutting it I have pastured it continuously and it is still good pasture (in October). One acre I sowed late, and from it I cut two crops of hay. It is now excellent pasture. **I think it is just the grass for pasture or hay that the farmers of Grayson county need.**"

This grass, besides standing head and shoulders above everything else for hay, has already solved for all time to come the vexatious question of a spring and summer pasture for southern farmers who have no permanent pastures.

Sudan for Hay

For hay Sudan should be planted broadcast on well prepared land at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre. Or it may be planted in 3-foot rows at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre. Row planting will make a heavy yield of hay, but the quality is not quite as good as that of the hay from broadcast planting. If it is planted early in April it can be cut three times; or it can be cut once or twice and then pastured to the end of the season. It often makes more than a ton of hay to the cutting.

Sudan for Pasture

Sudan Grass for pasture purposes may be planted broadcast or in rows, as suggested above for hay, but if it is planted in rows it will have to be cultivated for a while to keep down the weeds. **Sudan** makes a very fine pasture for nearly any kind of live stock, but it has been found especially fine for milch cows. It will make a good pasture on land that is too poor to make much of a hay crop. **Whatever else you have to leave out of your cropping system this year, do not leave out Sudan Grass.**

Lone Star Cotton Big Yielder on Poor Land

The **Lone Star Cotton Seed** did just fine. I never planted until sometime in May and I made 2,245 pounds of lint cotton and sold all my seed for \$1.00 per bushel, as I am not going to farm next year. I shall always recommend **Lone Star Cotton Seed** to all who want the best cotton.—J. P. Fowlers, Collinsville, Texas.



Where our White Milo Maize is grown in West Texas

The Grain Sorghums

ABOUT EQUAL TO CORN IN FEEDING VALUE. MAKE A GOOD CROP WHERE CORN BURNS UP

There can be no manner of question that a large proportion of the land now planted to corn in the drier sections of the southwest ought to be planted to Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, Feterita, Hegari, Shallu, etc. **These grain sorghums will make a crop on a great deal less moisture than corn—perhaps half the quantity—and yet they are almost equal to corn in actual feeding value.** As a simple matter of business farming, we are going to be compelled to plant these crops more extensively, for in a year of severe drought they are just about all that can stand between a man and economic disaster. Remembering the experience of the past two years, surely our farmers will plant these grains more liberally this spring, both for grain and silage.

Kaffir Corn

Black Hull White.—Grows four to five feet tall. Fodder of Kaffir is very palatable and is relished by live stock of all kinds. For fodder sow 50 to 75 pounds to the acre, drilled or broadcasted. For grain sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre, in three-foot rows, and cultivate as you would Corn.

Red Kaffir.—Very much like the White Kaffir, but grows stalks that are taller and more slender and very juicy and leafy. The grain is somewhat smaller and harder than that of White Kaffir.

Milo Maze

Dwarf Yellow.—A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet tall and sucker freely. Grain is much like Kaffir, though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kaffir, but the stalks are coarser and not as good feed as Kaffir stalks. It is a very heavy grain yielder and a general favorite among growers of grain sorghums.

Extra Dwarf White.—Grows only about four feet tall, and the stalk is smaller than that of Dwarf Yellow Milo. Makes fine, large heads. Grains are white and somewhat softer than Kaffir.

Feterita

The heaviest yielding, quickest maturing, most drought resisting grain Sorghum ever introduced into the Southwest. Feterita held up better, probably, than any other Grain Sorghum during the disastrous drought in West Texas. IN CASES OBSERVED BY THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, FETERITA AVER-

AGED OVER NINE BUSHELS TO THE ACRE MORE THAN KAFFIR CORN. SEVENTY-FIVE DAYS AFTER PLANTING IT WAS USED AS FEED. It is about 25 days earlier than Kaffir Corn, and the grain has the same feeding value.

Hegari—The New Grain Sorghum

On our Farm last season we tested Hegari against Shallu, and several different varieties of Kaffir and Milo. IT WAS THE EARLIEST OF ALL, STOOD THE DROUGHT THE BEST, STOOLED THE MOST EXTENSIVELY, AND WAS CONSIDERABLY THE HEAVIEST GRAIN YIELDER IN THE TEST. The stalks were only four to five feet tall; and owing to its wonderful stooling property, there were usually three to four stalks to the hill. The grain is considered to be superior in quality to either Maize or Feterita.

Our supply of seed this season is not anything like going to hold out, and we would advise you to place your order as early as possible.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat

For ordinary feeding SHALLU is inferior to Milo, Feterita, etc., but it is especially fine for Poultry; and it so nearly is an absolutely certain crop, no matter how dry the weather may be, that it is a very popular and very useful grain. It should be planted in 3-foot rows, like the other Sorghums.

SEE PRICE LIST



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane
Note extreme heights of stalks

"I can sell every gallon of my molasses at the highest market price."

"I fed 175 head of hogs on it for most three months, and they were as fat as if they were fed on corn."

The Sweet Sorghums

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane

THE FINEST OF ALL MOLASSES CANES. ALSO THE HARDEST AND HEAVIEST YIELDING

People never get through singing the praises of this cane. Here are expressions from a few of the big stack of jubilant letters which our customers have written us regarding this wonderful cane:

"The people of this community have gone wild over the Japanese cane, and it makes the best sorghum molasses of any I ever saw."

"I obtained Japanese Cane Seed from you last season and it grew 10 to 11 feet tall and made 300 gallons of fine syrup to the acre."

"The Molasses is as good as Ribbon Cane Molasses."

It's a Kind of Sorghum: But, Oh My!

We have in our office samples of **Japanese Cane Molasses** that are almost as bright as the clearest honey. The flavor is perfectly delightful—not much like sorghum, not much like Ribbon Cane—just a taste all its own, so rich and delicious that you never forget about it. Nothing even approaching this as a molasses cane has ever before been introduced, and it has proven itself to be far superior to any of the other sorghums for stock feeding. **Ever since we first introduced it four years ago, our customers have been reporting to us that they were getting for their Japanese cane molasses a premium of 15 to 25 cents per gallon over ordinary sorghum molasses, and in some instances they state they received a premium over the genuine Ribbon cane molasses.**

It Delivers the Goods—Rain or No Rain

"We thought twice that it would not make anything on account of the two big, long drouths that we had. The cane fired half way up the stalks; but after all these unfavorable conditions it made 100 gallons of very thick molasses to the acre."

This is the comment on the **Japanese Cane** of Mr. S. Scott, Higginson, Arkansas.

That it is a most wonderful drouth resister is shown by many extraordinary yields reported to us last season—the driest one we have had in years. On our own farm it continued to grow and thrive after everything else had been stopped by the dry, hot weather. Three to five pounds will plant an acre.

Grandaddy's Strawberry Makes Biggest Yield in the Neighborhood

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the Strawberry seed corn which I purchased from you last spring, would say that lot No. 2 made the heaviest yield I have seen or heard of in my community, that being about 46 bushels to the acre. It excels anything in the corn family for weight. A struck measured bushel will weight 59 pounds.—D. D. McDonald, Blue Ridge, Texas.

Old Dominion Bloody Butcher Makes Fine Crop in Spite of Drouth

In reply to inquiry about Bloody Butcher seed corn, will say this year has been unprecedented in crop setbacks; yet I made some very fine corn from your seed.—James Jones, Sr., Farnsville, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

FINEST OF SILAGE CANES. ALSO ONE OF THE VERY BEST FOR MOLASSES MAKING.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane makes a very large, and very tall stalk, the stalks often attaining a height of 12 to 14 feet. Passed through an ensilage machine, with the leaves on, it makes a very fine quality of silage; and there is no other cane, perhaps, that will make as much feed to the acre. One of the best features of it is that it will make a good crop on land that is too poor to make a paying yield of the other common field crops. Like the Japanese, it is also a great drouth resister. **If more of this cane and less corn were planted in the drouthy sections of the southwest, it would go far toward solving the ever perplexing feed problem.**

Good for 'Lasses, Too

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane is almost as fine a molasses cane as the famous Japanese. The molasses is very bright in color, and very sweet and delicious in flavor, and the yield of molasses is frequently as much as 300 gallons to the acre. **It brings the top price on the market and has a splendid reputation established with the trade.** We especially recommend **Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane** to those who want the best combination molasses and silage cane.

Some Dependable Old Staple Varieties of Sorghum

There are several varieties of sorghum which have long been recognized as staples for broadcast planting or drilling for hay. These varieties also make splendid silage crops when planted in rows, and they make a very good grade of molasses. Here are the best of them.

Red Top, or Sumac.—Red Top is widely recognized as the standard variety for hay. It matures a little later than some of the other varieties, but it is very desirable for early planting.

Early Amber.—Amber is very popular with those who desire a good molasses cane which will also make a good grade of hay. It is the earliest variety we list in our catalogue.

Orange.—Later maturing and has a stouter stalk than Amber. It is not much used as a molasses cane, but is a good variety for ensilage and hay purposes.

SEE PRICE LIST

Sudan Fine Pasture for Milch Cows

I received the **Sudan Grass Seed** all O. K. Was more than pleased with them. Cut same twice for hay. Would have made the third crop if it had not been so dry. I sowed some for pasture. It is the finest pasture for milch cows I ever saw. They will give from one to one and a half gallons more milk per day than they will on good Bermuda Grass. Have to have a good fence to keep cattle out of **Sudan**.

E. M. Hawkin, Hubbard, Texas.

People Go Wild Over Japanese Cane

I write you to let you know something about what your **Japanese Cane** did. I planted one-fourth acre of your **Japanese Seed** on the third day of April and on or about the middle of August I cut it and took it to the mill and the mill did not mash it good and I got 158 gallons of fine syrup, as fine as ever I saw. The people of the community have gone wild over the **Japanese Cane** and it makes the best sorghum molasses of any cane that I ever saw; it has such a fine flavor. Let go what will or may, give me your **Japanese Cane** for syrup. I can sell every gallon of my molasses for 75 cents per gallon.

Yours for success in breeding fine seeds of all kinds.

Thomas Taylor, Washington, Ark.

None Better Than Japanese

I received Japanese cane seed from your house. I never kept any account of what it made to the acre, but it does well here and makes a fine quality of syrup. None better.—L. J. Peter, Ballard, Ark.

Will Plant None But Japanese Hereafter

Relying to your inquiry about the Japanese Cane seed that I ordered from you last spring, will say that it far excels anything that I have ever planted in the way of sorghum. I shall plant nothing else hereafter. You may look for a large order of seed from me next spring, as I have never been disappointed when I planted your seeds.—Fletcher Cammack, Tenaha, Texas.



Miscellaneous Forage Crops

SEE PRICE LIST FOR ALL PRICES OF SEEDS

We never load our catalogue down with a lot of untried, freakish things, as a certain class of seedsmen do; but here are a number of forage crops that will produce a great deal of cheap feed, and it will pay any farmer to plant liberally of them this spring.

Millets

MILLET makes an excellent feed crop and comes on very quickly. It may be planted very early, as soon as the danger of frost is passed, or, it may be planted during the Summer on potato, or stubble land. Do not allow your land to grow up in weeds when it can so easily be made to produce a valuable feed crop by planting it to **MILLET**.

Big German Millet.—WE OFFER THE LARGE-HEADED GERMAN MILLET OF THE BEST AND PUREST STRAIN TO BE HAD. When planting for hay drill or broadcast about one bushel to the acre. When planting for seed use about half this quantity. Make a good seed bed before planting **MILLET**.

Common Millet.—Similar to the Big German, but the heads and stalks are smaller. Makes good hay and can be grown successfully on poorer land than the Big German.

Pearl Millet (Cat Tail).—Plant a small patch of this Millet in rows near the lot, or cowpen, and you will have plenty of green feed throughout the season. It grows so fast that by the time you have cut over the patch it will be ready to cut again where you began; and the more you cut it the more it spreads out, and the more luxuriant it becomes.

Japanese Millet.—Also called "Billion Dollar Grass." This remarkable forage plant has yielded as much as 12 to 20 tons per acre, growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Sow from March to July, planting broadcast, at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre.



Field of Big German Millet

Stock Beets

Stock beets are the best of all the root crops for farm animals of all kinds. They produce tremendous yields and stand hot, dry weather better than the other root crops. They are especially fine for milch cows, and for young and growing animals. From 20 to 30 pounds per day can be fed to a mature cow, while a calf will consume from 10 pounds downward, according to its age. An acre of STOCK BEETS should yield from 15 to 35 tons of feed. They do well on nearly any kind of soil that is not wet and marshy. Plant March 15th to June 1st.

Long Red Mangelwurzel.—Also called Norbiton Giant and Carter's Pride. Root of this variety grow to larger size than any other sort. They are well formed, with flesh of blood red color.

Golden Tankard.—Extra large roots, with small top and small neck. Flesh of rich golden yellow color.

Vilmoran's Improved Sugar Beet.—A leading sugar making sort. It does well on nearly any kind of land. Very fine for cattle.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Artichokes make excellent stock feed; and they yield from 200 to 500 bushels to the acre. They are very hardy and will grow on almost any kind of waste land about the place. Their feeding value is fully equal to potatoes. They should be planted in the same way as potatoes and as early in the Spring as the ground is in working condition. Very large tubers can be cut, like potatoes. Feed from 10 to 12 pounds per day to a mature animal and 2 to 3 pounds to a sheep. Four or five pounds is equal in feeding value to 1 pound of corn.

Sudan for Hog Pasture

The Sudan Grass Seed I got from you was all O. K. and did good for a dry year. It made lots of hay and I can get another cutting now. It is fine hay and makes fine pastures for hogs. I planted some for my hogs and they stayed fat on it. I hope you good business next year.

J. C. Woodrum, Grand Saline, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

SEE PRICE LIST

Chufas

A species of ground nut forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are especially valuable for hogs and poultry. Plant in April or May, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping the tubers 4 inches apart. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant an acre.

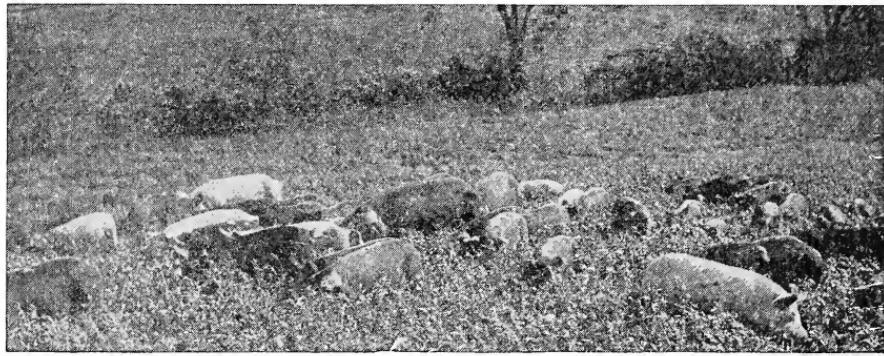
Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. The seeds are

highly prized as a feed for fowls. May be planted any time from early Spring till the middle of July. Planted at the rate of three quarts to the acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape sown either in the Fall or Spring makes one of the finest hog pastures on earth. It is also very fine for poultry; and many farmers prize it highly as a pasture for sheep, cattle, etc. It is a very heavy yielder on good land, sometimes making 25 to 30 tons of green feed to the acre. When sowing broadcast use 6 to 8 pounds to the acre; in rows 3 feet apart two pounds is sufficient.



Hogs feeding on Alfalfa

Soil Enriching Crops

GET YOUR MOST IMPORTANT PLANT FOOD—NITROGEN—
FROM THE AIR

The leguminous crops, including Alfalfa, the various Clovers, Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, etc., take from the air and add to the soil large quantities of Nitrogen, which is one of the most important of the "essential" plant foods, and the most expensive of them all when bought commercially, as in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Cotton Seed Meal, Blood, Tankage, Fish Scrap, etc. They thus greatly increase the soil's fertility; but that is not all, at the same time they add, if pastured down or turned under, large quantities of humus or organic matter, a constituent which greatly increases the soil's capacity to absorb and hold water and accelerates certain exceedingly beneficial chemical processes in the soil. For these reasons leguminous crops ought to be grown largely on every farm.

Alfalfa

Our Service to Alfalfa Growers in determining the best varieties.

The past season we made on our Farm a test of the three varieties of Alfalfa—Native, Turkestan and Peruvian—which are most extensively sold by Southwestern Seedsmen. The TURKESTAN, A VARIETY FOR WHICH EXTRAVAGENT CLAIMS ARE SOMETIMES MADE, WAS VERY SLOW IN GETTING STARTED OFF AND WAS SO BADLY OUT-

GROWN by the other two that it was plain a farmer growing it in preference to the others would lose at least one cutting during the season. The Peruvian did not stool out as well the first year as the Native, so that the stand was not quite as good; but it sent its roots down to a greater depth than the Native, and stood the dry weather better. The test as between Native and Peruvian was not conclusive the first year; but it was such as to lead us to believe that the Peruvian will prove the better variety for the drier sections of the Southwest, while the Native will continue to hold first place where there is an abundant supply of moisture.

Alfalfa continued on next page.

Lone Star First, Last and All the Time

In reply to yours in regard to the Lone Star Cotton Seed that I got from you, will say that they are O. K., and the best I ever picked. I planted the six bushels on 10 acres, and a hail storm cut it out after I had chopped it till there was not one-third of a stand left. I have picked 4,000 pounds and have 1,000 or 2,000 to pick yet and lots of bolls that would have opened if the frost had not come so soon. The Lone Star Cotton for me, first, last and all the time.

P. S.—**My cotton sold for 27 cents when other cotton was selling for 25 3-4.**—W. R. Bennett, Washington, Okla.



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

ALFALFA—Continued.

A Few Cultural Suggestions

BUY ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADE SEED; IT IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END, although we can furnish you the less expensive grades. Plant the Alfalfa on good, rich, well drained land. If it seems to be sour, sweeten it by applying broadcast one to two tons of ground limestone or air-slaked lime to the acre. Be sure and plant the Alfalfa on land as free as possible from weeds and grass. Unless the land has lately grown Alfalfa or Sweet Clover, inoculate the seed with a bottle of our Mulford Culture, or inoculate the soil by scattering over it 300 to 400 pounds of soil from an established Alfalfa field, mixed with three or four times its weight of common earth. Thoroughly fine and pulverize your seed bed before planting and, if possible, roll the field immediately after planting. Sow at the rate of about 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Our Monogram Brand Native Alfalfa

This is the cleanest, brightest seed of NATIVE ALFALFA—the very best that money will buy. LAST YEAR A SAMPLE THAT WE SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT SEED LABORATORY AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ANALYZED 100 PER CENT PURE. We specialize on this grade, but if you wish something less expensive we are prepared to quote you upon request. However, this high grade, productive seed will certainly prove the cheapest in the end.

Peruvian Alfalfa

As we have stated previously, this variety made a most encouraging showing in our test the past season, especially after the dry weather set in. It was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture; and Mr. O. M. Ball, professor of Biology in the A. & M. College of Texas, states that "It seems to be especially suited to Southern conditions." ON THE ARIZONA EXPERIMENT STATION PERUVIAN ALFALFA HAS CONTINUED TO YIELD HEAVY CUTTINGS AFTER THE GROUND HAD BECOME SO DRY THAT THE ORDINARY VARIETIES WERE NEARLY DORMANT. This was probably due to the deep rooting habit which we have mentioned previously.

SEE PRICE LIST

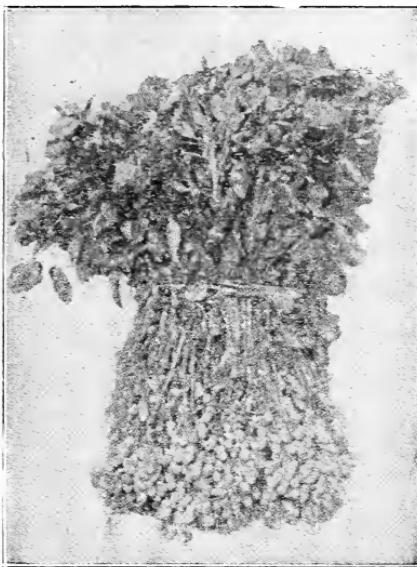
Knows Now Where to Get Best Garden Seeds

"The garden seeds I bought of you this spring did all I could ask. I never had seed to come up better in my life. Did better than any I ever planted before. The cabbage was fine. Every one made heads. Everything else did accordingly. Hereafter I will know where to get good seed and no one will make a mistake in ordering their seed from your house."—L. J. Johnson, Muenster, Texas.

Grandma's Butter Beans Wonderful Yielders

"The garden seeds bought of you last spring have given entire satisfaction. They germinated well and produced vigorous plants. The speckled butter beans we bought of you that time have yielded wonderfully, and we still have green butter beans to eat, besides having saved enough good, dry sound beans for seed and food for quite a while.

Wishing you unbounded success in your endeavor to breed up good acclimated seed, I am, —A. B. Brucks, Hondo, Texas.



Spanish Peanuts

Peanuts

Fine Feed for any kind of stock. Good soil improver. Good money crop.

There is always a ready and profitable market for Peanuts and Peanut Hay. Still, the best market is at home—as a feed for live stock, especially dairy cows, hogs and work stock. Peanuts will make a good crop on nearly any kind of well drained land, and they can utilize poor sandy soil to better advantage than almost any other crop.

Spanish Peanuts.—More of this variety is grown in the Southwest than of all other kinds put together. It is the kind the Peanut Factories want, and it is the hardiest variety and the heaviest yielder under Southwestern conditions.

Tennessee Red Peanuts.—These have larger pods than the Spanish, and frequently the pods contain three nuts. They are very productive and have great value as a stock feeding sort.

Jumbo Peanuts.—This is the large Virginia peanut which is so popular with roasted peanut venders. It is not as productive as the Spanish or Tennessee Red, but sells for a higher price per bushel.



Lespedeza or Japan Clover

A very popular method of using this clover is to seed it on the oats in March. As soon as the oats are cut it begins growing thriflily and by September or October is ready to cut for hay. The hay sells for about the same price as Alfalfa. This clover will make a good pasture on nearly any kind of land. On moist lowlands and bottoms it makes a very fine hay crop. In many sections it grows wild in the woods and fields.



Velvet Beans

We have been experimenting with VELVET BEANS on our farm for the past two years, and we find that the great bulk of the seed sold in the Southwest as "100-Day" VELVET BEANS is of a much later maturing variety—150 to 175 days. They do not reach maturity before frost. Be sure and insist on having the genuine 100-Day VELVET BEANS. They are one of the greatest pasture and soil improving crops on earth, because of the great mass of vine they make.

The Bermuda Grass Pasture

HOW TO MAKE IT CHEAPLY

Every farm, big or little, ought to have its **Bermuda** pasture. It is wonderful how a little piece of ground sodded with this grass will help out in the feed problem, and how the pasture will improve the condition and appearance of the stock. Every animal on the place will eat it greedily and thrive on it—horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, everything.

On the average sized farm with, say, fifteen or twenty head of stock all told, four or five acres will help out wonderfully. **And one of the most beautiful features of it is that the worn and washed and poor land—odds and ends of land that would not grow profitable crops of cotton or corn—will make quite a satisfactory Bermuda grass pasture.** At the same time, the land is kept from further washing and is gradually brought back to a productive condition. Do not worry about the grass spreading over the place; if you keep it fenced off to itself there will be no danger of its spreading.

Plant the Roots, Not Sod

You can sometimes obtain and keep a good stand of Bermuda Grass by planting the seed; but the seed are very delicate and require a great deal of care in the preparation and planting, and most farmers prefer to start the grass from the roots. The old method of doing this was to plow up a piece of sod land, load big chunks of it on the wagon, haul them to the field, and then chop them up for planting. But this method is too slow, laborious and expensive; and a better way is to buy roots from which the soil has been removed, thereby saving all this heavy, dirty, expensive work. We ship freshly dug roots in sacks to any part of the country; and when they arrive you have nothing to do but go to planting, just as you would with any other seed.

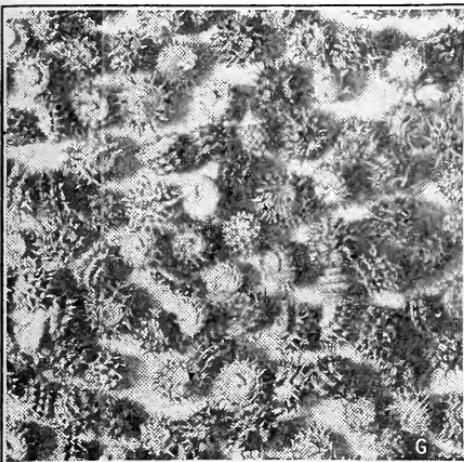
How to Prepare and Plant

From the latter part of March to the early part of May is the proper time for planting. Break your land 4 or 5 inches deep, and then give it a good harrowing. When you get ready to plant open furrows three feet apart and drop about a fourth of a handful of the roots every 2 or 2 1-2 feet in the furrow, then turn a light furrow onto the roots. At this rate it will take about 5 to 6 bran sacks full to the acre.

Sells \$20.00 Worth of Beans from Quart of Our Seed

"In regard to the garden seeds procured from you, beg to advise that I have had splendid success. The **Kentucky Wonder Beans** were especially so. Bought a quart of the seed from you and from it sold, after making enough for home use, about \$20.00 worth. Also have planted your **Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane** for two years and have produced about 125 gallons per acre of syrup that equals sugar in many respects.

Wishing you continued success and assuring every one a square deal with you, I am,"—J. E. McMinn, Troup, Texas.



Burr Clover Seed

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED FOR PRICES OF ALL SEED

Soy or Soja Beans

GREAT FOR FALL PASTURES. FINE SOIL IMPROVER

For certain purposes the **Soy Bean** is unquestionably superior to the Cowpea. For one thing, **they are a much better wet land crop than cowpeas.** We have grown them successfully in the Delta of Mississippi on land entirely too wet for peas. **They are also a better dry land crop than peas,** as many tests have shown, on account of a deeper rooting habit. For the same reason, **on stiff run-together lands they are a better soil improving crop than cowpeas.** When the roots rot out they leave the soil full to a considerable depth of tiny ducts, or tubes, thus opening it up and airing it out. Soy Beans make a good hay, a good pasture crop, and produce a heavier yield of seed than peas. For general farm purposes, however, peas are the better crop.

Inexperienced persons ought always to seek competent advice before buying seed of **Soy Beans**, as there are only a few varieties suited to our conditions, and large quantities of seed are sold each year which give very disappointing results.

Culture

Prepare as for corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as corn, one-half bushel per acre. **Soy Beans** may follow a crop of rye or barley, or be sown in the standing corn at the time of the last cultivation, if weather is seasonable. If sown with corn put in two rows of **Soy Beans** between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like corn, and cultivate it if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open, and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove the concavities and run the cylinder slowly or the seed will split.

Hegari only Grain that Withstood the Drought

I was pleased with the Hegari bought from you last spring. I cannot say anything too good for it. The Hegari seed was planted on corn ground in June after the corn was burned up. It received two cultivations, and it is now ready to cut. It had but very little rain, and it is the only thing that produced a good crop of grain.—Fred Keller, Jr., Electra, Texas.

Texas Seed Breeding Farms Recommended by A. and M. College

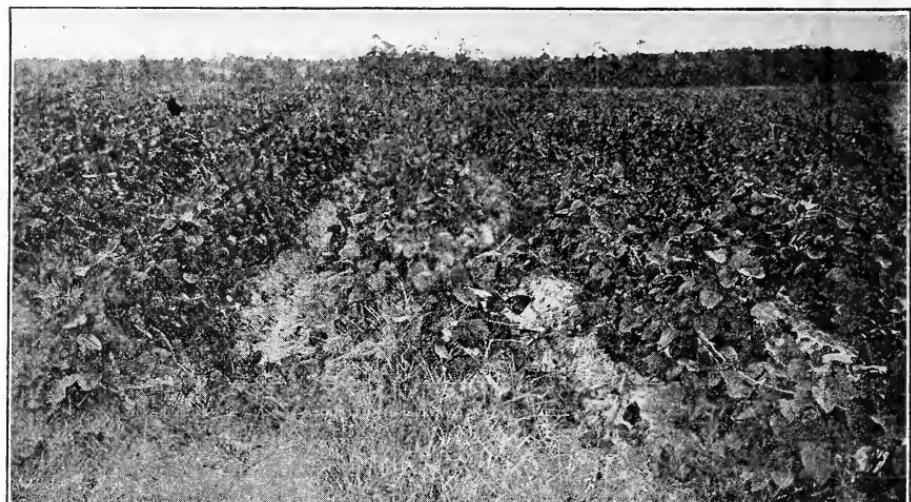
"I came from the north to Texas about two years ago. I knew nothing of the reliable seed firms of the state, so wrote to the A. and M. College and asked them to give me the names of some good seed houses. Yours was among those recommended. I sent for the various catalogs, but your goods seemed to be what I wanted, so you received an order for my field and garden seeds. These seeds were highly satisfactory and I ordered from you for my second crop and hope to order what I need every spring from you."

Your garden seeds produce good, thrifty plants that bear well. I had a splendid crop of **Long Island Marrowfat Peas**, canning quite a few. We opened a jar for dinner recently and they were delicious, as are the **Burpee's Stringless Beans** from your seed. We enjoyed the "**Halbert's Honey**" **Watermelons**, your seeds producing fine, sweet fruit. Already I am planning the garden for next year, and am looking forward to your helping me.—D. L. Hodges, Palestine, Texas.



Vetch

Vetch is a soil improving and pasture crop which is usually planted in the fall, but it also does well planted in the spring, and in some sections a great deal of spring planting is done. There is a so-called Spring Vetch; but conclusive tests have shown this to be so far inferior to the Hairy or Winter Vetch, for spring planting, that we have dropped it, and are recommending to our customers the Hairy Vetch for spring, as well as fall planting. A good plan is to sow the Vetch with Spring Oats, or the fall oats, at the rate of half bushel to the acre.



Field of Cowpeas

Cowpeas

SEE PRICE LIST FOR PRICES

It would be entirely superfluous for us to make an argument in favor of the planting of **peas**. Every farmer knows their value for grain, for hay, for pasturing, and for soil improving; and whenever we see a farm nowadays without **peas** growing on it we can not help surmising that it is being farmed either by a tenant, or by a very bungling and improvident owner. Still, there are certainly possibilities of making the pea crop much more profitable than it is today by better adapting varieties to conditions, by arranging crop rotation systems to grow them in; and by making a more economical use of them as a market and a pasture crop. Out of the numerous varieties of the **cowpea** family we have selected a few which we have found to be peculiarly adapted to the conditions in the territory in which we operate; and it is these, and these only that we are offering to our customers. If you desire it and will write us we shall be glad to help you select a variety that will suit your conditions and your purposes. We believe that in this way you can get better results than would be possible if you bought haphazard and indiscriminately wherever you could get them.

Whippoorwill.—Next to the Blackeye, the best known and most extensively grown pea on the market. Grows bushy and makes excellent forage. Fine soil improver.

Clay.—Similar to Whippoorwill, but makes more vine. A standard for the Southwest.

Wonderful, or Unknown.—Makes a large amount of vine, hence valuable for pasturage and soil improving. Matures later than Whippoorwill, or Blackeyes.

New Era.—Very early maturing and heavy fruiting variety. The Peas are speckled, like Whippoorwills, but have a bluish cast. It is a splendid producer of seed and hay.

Iron.—Gets its name from its extreme hardness. It is not materially injured by

blight, or root rot, and will make a good crop on land where these diseases ruin cotton, and the less resistant varieties of Peas. It makes a very good yield of seed and a very large amount of vine.

Blackeye.—This is, perhaps, the best known and the most widely known variety of the Cowpea family. It produces an abundance of Peas, and these always bring a good price for table use and for planting purposes.

Cream, or Lady.—We do not see why more people do not grow CREAM PEAS. They are good producers; and they are so much in demand for table use that the supply of them is never sufficient. We sell out every year before the season is well begun.

The Chisholm Seed Corn Fine

The **Chisholm Seed Corn** I received from you did fine both in quality and quantity. I received from one acre 48 bushels of fine corn without any fertilizer.
—James Dagger, Montgomery, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Field of Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover

The Poor Land "Alfalfa" Every Man's Clover

Sweet Clover will do well on poor, rocky or sandy land that would not grow Alfalfa at all. It is not equal to Alfalfa in actual feeding value as a hay or a green forage, although analysis shows it to have about the same composition as Alfalfa; but it does make good hay when cut before blooming, and stock graze it readily as pasture after they become accustomed to it. It is a splendid soil improver and is an excellent crop to grow ahead of Alfalfa, as the bacteria that inoculate the roots of **Sweet Clover** also inoculate the roots of Alfalfa. **Sweet Clover** is a biennial plant, making seed and dying the second year. There are two varieties in common use—the White Blooming and the Yellow Blooming. The White Blooming has been most popular in the past, but the Yellow Blooming is getting to be very much esteemed by some of the leading farmers of the Southwest. It is an easy crop to grow and it always reseeds itself when it is not cut too late in the season.

Grass Seed

SEE PRICE LIST FOR PRICES

The Southwest has so many native grasses that for a long time the domesticated grasses of more importance were neglected. From the enormous increase in our sales on grass seed we feel sure that more time and attention is being given grasses. We list below a few of the most popular grasses, but as we are continually adding to our stocks we would advise you to write us in regard to any grass not listed.

Rescue Grass.—Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first Fall rains and grows thru the winter, reseeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Bermuda Grass.—This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis).—A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season is too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet or too dry for it. Sow in Spring fifteen or twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod, but does not become a pest.

Johnson Grass.—Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the Southwest. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause

a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass Seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request.

Rhodes Grass.—For the Gulf Coast sections all around to the lower Rio Grande Valley, above Brownsville, Texas, we believe Rhodes Grass will prove the most valuable grass you ever grew. Rhodes Grass originated in South Africa, but is generally called a native of Australia, where for many years it has been grown with success, and is a standard and highly prized variety. We recommend it for above mentioned section for the reason conditions there, and where it is grown in Australia, are similar. Stock eat it greedily, as hay or in green state. Stands a fair amount of frost and will do with less moisture than perhaps any other grass that has been introduced in this country. Among other excellent qualities, it will smother Nut Grass.



To Successfully Grow Legumes

To successfully grow ALFALFA, CLOVER, COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, and other legumes, increase their yield and improve the soil, use

The Mulford Culture

It is scientifically prepared and tested, the cost is small, the returns large, and it is easy to use.

The Mulford Culture is supplied in three convenient sizes:

Garden size (1-4 acre).....	\$0.50
1-acre size.....	1.50
5-acre size.....	5.00

The result of using the Mulford Culture is shown by the illustration.

Alfalfa planted 1912, photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with the Mulford Culture. All other conditions identical.

Other reproductions show the same comparative results on Vetches, Clovers, Field and Garden Peas, Beans, Peanuts and all other legumes.



Germs of Life for Legumes

There is in a one-pound package of Mulford Culture at least an equal amount of the needed Germs as in 500 pounds of inoculation field soil.

The Mulford Culture method is cheaper and safer; it is sold at \$1.50 per pound, enough for one acre; it is mixed with the seed.

Mulford Culture improves all legumi-

nous crops and grows them anywhere under normal conditions, even if they have failed before.

Mulford Culture makes perfect crops of Alfalfa, Cowpeas, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Clovers and other legumes.

Write for free booklet and pamphlets.

Will Plant No Corn But Chisholm

In reply to yours of the 11th instant, the seed which you sent me was fine. I think **Chisholm Corn** is the best to plant. I shall not plant any other kind, as it is the best kind I have ever planted here.—Yours very truly, W. J. Riggs, Rusk, Texas.

Chisholm Prize Winner at the Fair; Makes Corn Where Other Kinds Make Smut

Your **Chisholm Corn** made better than any corn my neighborhood had. I had some corn planted right by the side of it that made nothing but smut. I find that your seed are all that you claim for them. I ordered some seed corn from you in 1915 and made the finest corn in the country. It took the prize at my county fair.—W. J. Amy, Tatum, Texas.

Grandaddy's Strawberry Corn Takes the Prizes

I bought three bushels of seed corn from you last spring, two of Strawberry and one of Bloody Butcher. The Strawberry corn was fine. I am getting about 75 bushels to the acre. I took first prize on the Strawberry corn at the District Fair and first prize at the County Fair and got second at the State Fair at Oklahoma City. The Bloody Butcher did not get a fair chance, but it was good.—Chas. Tabler, Spiro, Okla.

Rowden Makes Fourth of Bale per Acre More than Other Kinds; Costs Less to Pick It

The **Big Boll Rowden** cotton seed I purchased from you last spring proved to be fine. Planted April 10th. Made one-fourth bale per acre more than those who used other seeds in this neighborhood. The bolls were so large and well matured that I got it picked for 75 cents per hundred, while others paid \$1.00. I prefer Rowden cotton for all seasons and expect to plant it next year.—Oscar Rushing, Westville, Texas.

General Average, Bale to 5 Acres; Rowden Makes Bale to 1½ Acres

The **Rowden Cotton Seed** was more than satisfactory to me that I got from you last March. I raised three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre while the average crop of this county is about one-fifth of a bale, so I am well paid for my seed at any cost.—Frank Savage, M. D., Savanna, Okla.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Garden Seed Section

SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED FOR ALL PRICES

IF YOU WANT THE BEST SEEDS, GROWN BY THE BEST BREEDERS,
ACCORDING TO THE BEST SCIENTIFIC METHODS—
IF THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT, BUY OURS

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY OUR GARDEN SEEDS

REASON NO. 1. Because you can buy no better seeds than ours anywhere or at any price. Our seeds are grown for us on the great Bloomsdale Farms of the Landreth Seed Company. These people are among the very foremost of the world's garden seed breeders and growers; and their seeds are among the highest quality and highest priced seeds grown in America. Yet, we make the same prices on them that other reliable dealers do on far less expensive and highly bred seeds.

REASON NO. 2. Because our retail prices are the same as Landreth's. The great advantage in buying from us is that we are so much nearer home, thus enabling you to make a large saving in time and transportation charges.

REASON NO. 3. Because our business is truly supplying a long-felt want. People had endured deception, imposition and sorry goods in the garden seed market so long that even since we opened our garden seed department they have been getting away from their former connections and placing their business with us. Our business has grown and grown, and still the end is not in sight.

REASON NO. 4. Because our seeds are proving their worth in your neighbor's garden. Read the enthusiastic, spontaneous outbursts from delighted customers whose letters are printed in this catalogue. They tell the story in a nutshell.

Beans

(30 ounces (1 quart) to 100 feet of row.)

It does not take Beans long to lose their germinating power, and many dealers sell carry-over stock that has lost its vitality. Our seed is grown by one of the greatest seed growers in America, and seed that are occasionally carried over are carefully tested before they are offered to our customers. Thus you are assured of soundness.

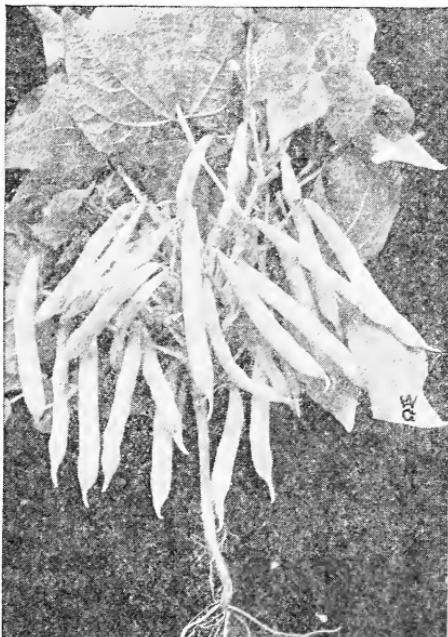
Bush Green Pod

Burpee's Green Pod.—Earliest and hardiest of all green pod varieties. Long, fleshy, straight pods. Free from rust and blight. See price list.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—A fine general purpose bean. Longer pods and later than Valentines. See price list.

Early Red Valentine.—Begins furnishing beans in less than five weeks. Pods round and curved; light green and semi-transparent. See price list.

Black Valentine.—31 days. Very fine. Pods green; seed black when ripe. Pods long and straight, resembling Red Valentine. See price list.



Bush Wax Pod

Challenger Black Wax.—A selection from the Black Seeded Dwarf German, possessing all its desirable qualities and some additional merits. Vine 12 inches. 40 days. See price list.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Long, broad, nearly straight bright yellow pods. Heavy producer, fine quality. Exceedingly popular with market gardeners. 40 days. See price list.

Davis White Wax.—Extra early and very productive. Almost stringless and rust proof. Long yellow pods, very brittle. Excellent for canning. See price list.

Improved Golden Wax.—Early and productive. Pods long, straight and flat, golden yellow color. A very popular sort. See price list.

Pole Varieties

Kentucky Wonder, or "Old Home-stead."—A green pod early productive sort; the best seller we have in pole beans. Tender, solid and stringless. Long undulating pods, borne in clusters. See price list.

Improved Golden Wax

Lazy Wife.—Pods 6 to 7 inches long and borne in clusters. It is so named because of productiveness and ease of picking. 55 days. See price list.

White Dutch, or Caseknife.—Used either as a snap sort when very young, shelled as the lima when fully developed, or for soaking when dry. See price list.

White Creaseback.—Earliest pole bean in cultivation; exceedingly productive. Be sure and do not leave this out of your order. See price list.

Surcropper Only Corn That Stood the Drouth

The Surcropper seed corn we purchased of you is fine. It is about the only field of corn in our section that withstood the drought.—D. B. Huff, Doby Springs, Okla.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Bush Limas

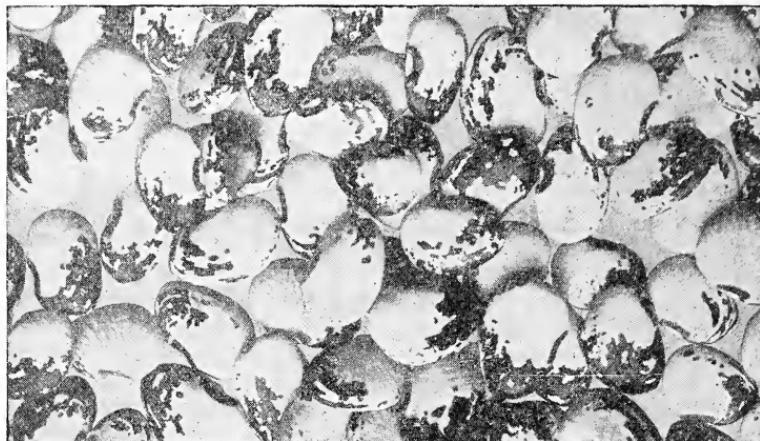
Henderson's Bush Lima.—The original bush limas. Extremely early, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Delicious quality and very productive. See price list.

Speckled Bush Lima.—Same as the old time speckled Butter Bean, except this is a bush variety and early. Wonderful drouth resister and very productive. See price list.

Pole Limas

Large White Lima.—One of the best shelled beans grown. Matures in about 90 days. Pods in clusters. See price list.

King of the Garden Lima.—Very productive and vine of branching habit. Pods long and large; quality very superior. See price list.



Grandma's Speckled Butter Beans

Don't you remember Grandma's butter beans which used to clamber all over the fence on one side of the garden; and which used to furnish late in the summer, after the garden had been burned up by the summer drouth, about the only fresh vegetable food we had except the turnip greens and the sweet potatoes? Don't you remember how the beans—big, broad, flat fellows—used to come from the green pods all mottled over with pink and brown and white; and don't you remember how good they used to taste boiled with fat pork and eaten with egg bread? My! My! Grandma would not have thought life worth living without those butter beans. But the butter beans went the way of the lye hominy, the stuffed sausage and lots of other good things which we still remember Grandma by.

What if you knew you could get some seed of those butter beans today? Well, you can; our speckled butter beans are that very thing. Look up the price below, send for some seed, plant a row along the garden fence and have delicious butter beans of the old school—not the insipid boarding house variety which most of us are used to today—through the summer and fall and on 'til frost. It does not cost much, but it would be cheap at any price. See price list.

Table Beets

(2 ounces to 100 feet of row.)

There is nothing in this group but the very fanciest varieties of table beets. You can not make a mistake in ordering any of them; it is merely a matter of what you prefer, round, flat or long—they are all here. High grade tested seeds.

Early Eclipse.—Excellent variety, uniform globular shape, small top, delicious flavor. See price list.

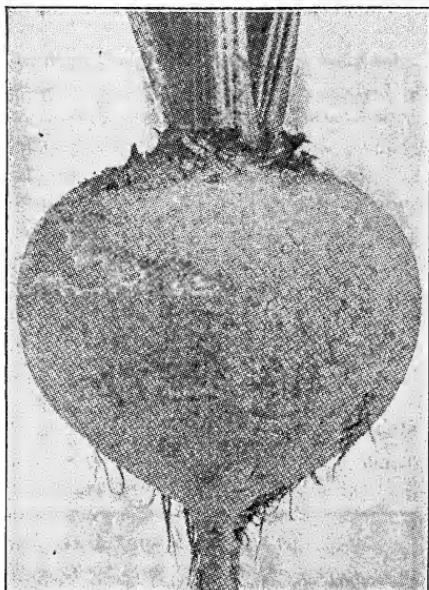
Early Blood Turnip.—Only a few days later than Eclipse. Summer use; medium size, standard turnip shape variety. See price list.

Long Blood Red.—(65 days.) Very rich. Color deep red, flesh very sweet. Resists drouth better than any other variety of beets. See price list.

Landreth's Early Blood Red Turnip.—(50 days.) Root flat, like a turnip, in maturity. One of the best sellers we have. See price list.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—(41 days.) Blood red. A choice form of the Egyptian. Rounder in body than the old kind. See price list.

Swiss Chard.—Stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delicious salad. Leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. See price list.

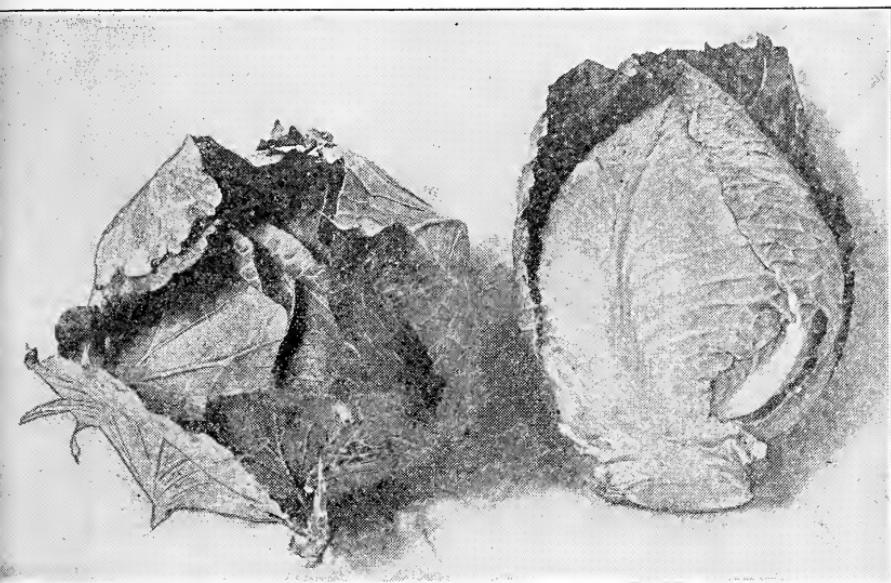


Early Eclipse Turnip



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Flat Dutch

Early Jersey Wakefield

Cabbage

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of seed to 100 feet of row.)

We are not cumbering our space this season with so great a variety of Cabbage as in previous years. We have learned by experience what is best for our customers' gardens and our reputation and we are weeding everything else out. Such a variety of unknown sorts leads to confusion. We have here a full assortment of early, medium and late varieties, and everyone of them is a standard in the South and Southwest. All our seed is grown from the best selected stock, and is true to name and type.

Wakefield, Early Jersey. — Heads ready for use 70 days from sowing the seed. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom, with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. See price list.

Wakefield. — Landreth's Bloomsdale, grown select, very early, Jersey—specially selected, extra early, 68 days, choice in all good qualities, 5 days earlier than Long Island Wakefield. This strain is strongly recommended to market gardeners, as well as producers of home vegetables. No seed offered under any other names at a higher price will excel this in any way. See price list.

Wakefield. — Landreth's Bloomsdale Grown Early Large Charleston, specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. Nothing better than this for home growers and market gardeners. See price list.

Wakefield. — Long Island Large Charleston. Large, solid, half pointed heads of good quality. This variety is somewhat

later than Early Jersey, and would fit well into a succession. See price list.

Drumhead. — Landreth's Readland Early—(90 days). To anyone wanting an early flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he market gardener, private gardener, or amateur, we recommend the Readland Early Drumhead as uniting these essentials. It is short stemmed, large, and unusually early for a large broad-headed sort. See price list.

Flat Dutch. — Bloomsdale Early—(95 days). Thick leaf, very dark blue in color. Great heat resister, especially adapted to the Southern States. It is an excellent sort to plant in the spring as a succession to the earlier varieties. If you are growing Cabbage for the market or for home use you can not afford to be without this variety. See price list.

Surehead. — (110 days.) A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard and firm. See price list.

Another Convert to Surcropper Corn

Your Surcropper Corn did better than any corn I had. It was so dry it ruined our corn here. I like it fine and am going to plant Surcropper next year. It stands dry weather fine.—H. S. Hill, Whitney, Texas.

Other Corn Burned Up; Surcropper Remains Green and Fresh

I am thoroughly convinced that Surcropper is all its name means, and am sure that it will make good anywhere with a half chance. This corn stayed green and had fresh silks throughout the dry summer, while almost all other corn had burned up.—W. D. Harper, Gorman, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

Cantaloupes

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

When a man buys cantaloupe seed he had better know what he is getting. Most of the commercial cantaloupe seed is taken from anything and everything that can be obtained, as thousands of Farmers have found out to their sorrow. We handle Landreth's seed—the purest and best that money will buy. Had you not better pay us a little more and make sure, absolutely sure, of what you are getting? Poor cantaloupe seed is not cheap at any price.

Rocky Ford.—Very popular small basket muskmelon. Flesh thick, green, sweet and very fine flavor. See price list.

Netted Nutmeg.—The earliest and one of the best known sorts. Flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. See price list.

Early Hackensack.—Oval, with slightly flattened ends, heavily netted and ribbed; flesh thick and light green; spicy. See price list.

Montreal.—A very showy melon, averaging 10 pounds in weight. Well ribbed and netted; flesh, deep, sugary and green in color. See price list.

Netted Rock King.—(65 days.) Green fleshed. In many sections considered an improvement on Rocky Ford, because of its more perfect netting. A very fine sort. See price list.

Casaba Melon.—More hardy than muskmelons. Thin, hard skin; flesh light green and good flavor. Can be picked in September or October and will keep for several months. Can be had on the Christmas table. See price list.

desirable as an early sort. No variety superior. See price list.

Giant Pascal.—(140 days.) A mammoth silver-white stalked variety, growing in favor because of its great productiveness. See price list.

Collards

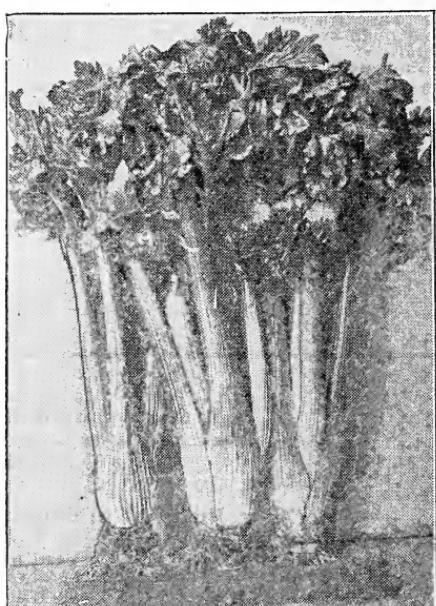
(1 ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Georgia, or Southern Cabbage Greens.—You remember the "Blue Legged" collards they used to have back home—the kind they banked away early in the winter and which became so sweet and delicious later when they were cooked and served with hog jowl? This is it. You can not afford to miss this. See price list.

Celery

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 50 feet of row.)

White Plume.—(100 days.) Self blanching to a great extent, consequently among the earliest for the table. Very

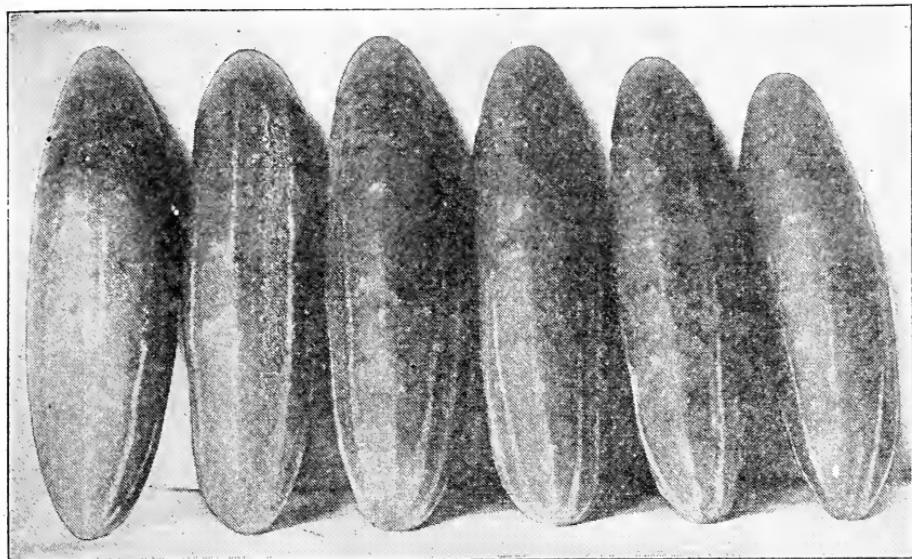


Giant Pascal Celery



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Early White Spine Cucumbers

Cucumbers

(1½ ounces to 100 feet of row.)

These are all standard varieties of cucumbers—varieties that have been long in use under all sorts of conditions so that you are taking no risk whatever in buying any of them. Our seed is very high grade and sound.

Early Frame or Short Green.—Medium size, excellent for pickling and for table use. See price list.

Early Cluster.—Very productive and rapid fruit setting variety. One of the very best for pickling purposes. See price list.

Early White Spine.—(60 days.) A favorite sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. See price list.

Turkey Long Green.—80 days to reach edible size. Not so prolific a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, and of very high quality. See price list.

Carrots

(1 ounce to 100 feet of row.)

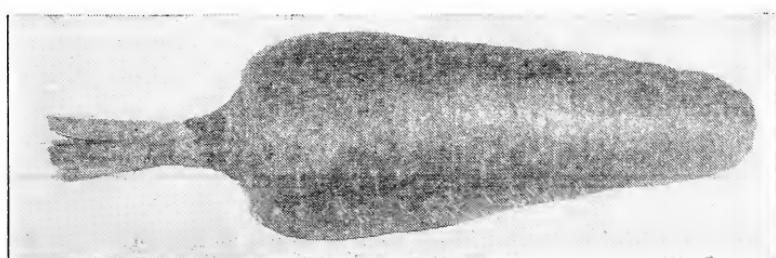
This is a delicious vegetable that ought to be grown in every kitchen garden. It is also a good market vegetable for bunching like radishes. Our stocks are selected with extraordinary care and will satisfy the most critical growers.

Danvers Half Long.—Excellent market variety, rich orange color; smooth and very handsome; very productive. See price list.

Ox Heart.—Of the finest table qualities. It is a most hardy and desirable sort for stiff soils as it grows about 6 inches long. See price list.

Long Orange.—Late variety for winter use, best adapted of all varieties for general field culture. See price list.

Order Early



Danvers Half Long Carrot

Has Been Planting Surcropper for Years. Listen!

Had a very dry season, but Surcropper made a good crop. I am not saving any seed, but will rely on you to furnish me as I believe you improve every year; and, you know, I have been planting this corn for several years.—G. B. Meserve, Sweeney, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Lettuce

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Lettuce seed is very delicate and you can be assured of a stand and satisfactory results only by obtaining the freshest and most carefully grown and prepared seed. Ours, like nearly all of our garden seed, is grown for us by the oldest and largest seed growing concern in the United States, and our supply comes fresh from them every season. You take no chances whatever, when you buy from us.

Big Boston.—(50 days.) Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-headed, highly crumpled, deep green with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. See price list.

Hanson.—Heads folding hard so as to blanch the interior to a perfect white. See price list.

Black Seeded Simpson.—(40 days.) A cutting variety of unusual merit, not so golden as Selesian, but of greater popularity. See price list.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction.—A cutting variety with curly leaves having bronze edges in fine quality. See price list.



Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce

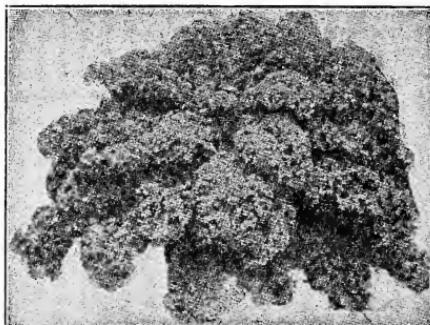
Kale

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to 100 feet of row.)

Dwarf Curled Scotch.—(55 days.) A favorite sort. Foliage yellowish green, but not as dwarf as Bloomsdale. This is the very best thing on the market in the Kale line. See price list.

Kohl Rabi

White Vienna.—(60 days.) Very choice stock. Short leaved, bulb light green. Very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture. This vegetable belongs to the cabbage family, but makes a turnip-shaped bulb just beneath the surface of the ground. See price list.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale

Mustard

($1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.) We have decided this year to list only two varieties of MUSTARD, the large leafed and the curled, as experience has shown that these are the ones our customers want. Seed fresh from our growers.

Giant Southern Curled.—Very attractively curled and one of the most widely known varieties in the South. Sown for early spring or fall greens. See price list.

Bloomsdale Large Leaved.—(35 days.) So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves, when the size of a man's hand, are very tender and delicious as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach. This mustard should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space. See price list.

Egg Plant

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Landreth's Thornless.—Fruits large, round, dark purple and excellent quality. This is a heavy yielding sort, and is very much in favor with gardeners and truckers. See price list.

Surcropper Makes More Than Twice as Much as His Other Kind

I sure like Surcropper Corn O. K. It made more than twice as much corn as the other kind I had, which was native yellow dent. If I had planted all my corn land to Surcropper corn I would have made enough to do me. As it was, we only planted the one peck of that kind of corn seed, and we never took any pains to either measure the land or the corn; so I could not tell the amount to the acre.—R. J. Cox, Cranfill's Gap, Texas.

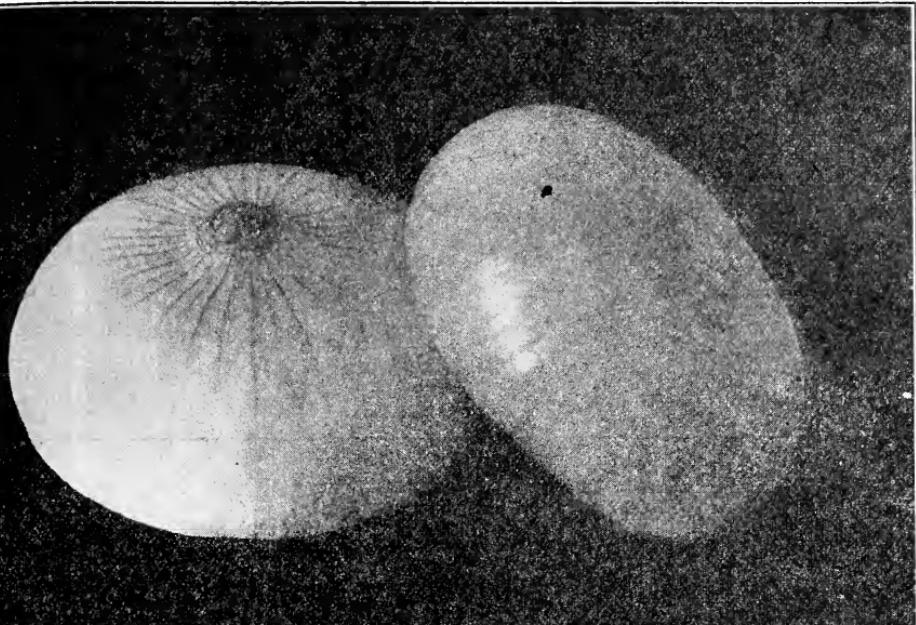
But Little Rain. Surcropper Gets There Just the Same

We are more than pleased with the Surcropper seed corn purchased of you last spring, having made 30 bushels to the acre without the use of fertilizer, and a very limited amount of rain.—Mrs. L. B. Schaff, Houston, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



White Bermuda Onions

Onions

($\frac{2}{3}$ ounces to 100 feet of row.)

Onion Seed, like Pepper Seed, is expensive and you cannot afford to take chances on the freshness or quality of the seed you buy. The seed we offer you is fresh from our grower and there is no question as to the results.

White Bermuda.—A favorite in the market gardens and for table use. A flat, pale straw colored Onion of very mild flavor. Best suited to rich alluvial soils. See price list.

Red Bermuda.—Very similar to the White Bermuda. Has a red skin and grows a little larger than the Whites. Not quite so marketable as the White. See price list.

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl.—Nine weeks from sowing to maturity. Bulbs nearly white, waxy, form flat and broad. Flavor very mild. One of the very best sorts. See price list.

Silver Skin or White Portugal.—Early ripening, good sized sort of clear, silvery-white color. Very mild flavored and extensively grown for pickling. See price list.

Yellow Prizetaker.—Perhaps the largest of yellow Onions, often grows to 3 or 4 pounds, globe shape; skin of straw color, with mild, sweet, white flesh. See price list.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—Medium size, in color, shape and flavor similar to Yellow Prizetaker, though somewhat earlier and a better shipper. See price list.

Red Wethersfield.—Probably most extensively grown of all red varieties. Bulbs have purplish red skin and flesh purplish, white color. See price list.

Nasturtiums

Tall Mixed.—A combination of many

colors and shades among the tall varieties. Very choice. See price list.

Dwarf Mixed.—A combination of the very best dwarf varieties. This combination has been very popular with our customers. See price list.

Onion Sets

(1 pound to 100 feet of row.)

You cannot be too careful in buying Onion Sets; sets that are badly sprouted and soft simply will not produce strong vigorous plants. Ours is the freshest and highest grade stock. We handle the leading white, yellow and red varieties, as listed on our price list.

Bermuda, Crystal White Wax and White Pearl are fall varieties, but are also planted in the spring. For prices see price list.

Okra

(4 ounces to 100 feet of row.)

Dwarf Stalk, Long Green Pod.—The earliest and best. Dwarf stalks and long green pods, 3 inches long. 30 days from planting. See price list.

White Pod Velvet.—Pods very long, white and slim, often reaching a length of ten inches; exceedingly productive. See price list.

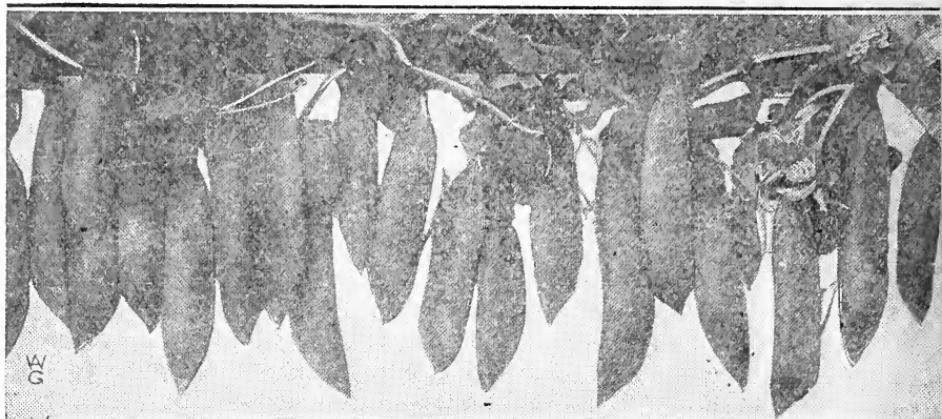
Ferguson's Yellow Dent Makes 40 Bushels per Acre Despite Drouth

Because of the dry spring it was hard to get the Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn up. I consider the corn did fine. I had two and a half acres of thin sandy loam, and fertilized it with \$3.00 worth of cotton seed meal to the acre and gathered one hundred bushels.—J. A. Small, Brenham, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Alaska Peas

Peas

(1 quart to 100 feet of row.)

Every spring we dispose of such carried over, weevil punctured stock as we have to local market gardeners at sacrifice prices. The Peas we offer you are the highest grade, soundest stock.

McClean's Little Gem.—Dwarf plant, pods are about 3 inches long, and well filled; peas are wrinkled. See price list.

American Wonder.—Plants grow only 10 inches high. Peas are large and luscious quality. See price list.

Champion of England.—Standard variety for main crop or summer use; very prolific. See price list.

Alaska.—Earliest smooth pea in existence. The pods are medium sized, well filled and mature, practically all at one time. See price list.

White Marrowfat.—Very late sort, bearing large quantities, well filled pods. See price list.

Dwarf Telephone.—This is entirely different from the old tall growing, late maturing kind of telephone Peas, being a

true dwarf variety, which matures its crop early. However, it has the good qualities of the older pea. See price list.

First and Best.—(50 days.) A white seeded sort, extra early and fine quality; 24 inches high. See price list.

Nott's Excelsior.—(52 days.) An improvement on AMERICAN WONDER; a shade earlier and larger podded, vine almost identical; 10 inches. See price list.

McClean's Advancer.—(55 days.) A green, wrinkled variety; vine 24 inches. See price list.

Horseford's Market Garden.—Very popular with market gardeners on account of its heavy yields. Vines from 2 to 2½ feet tall and very uniform. Pods medium sized; filled with peas of fine flavor. See price list.

Pumpkins

(½ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Yellow Crookneck Cashaw.—(70 days.) The finest of table pumpkins; also good for stock. Often weigh 50 to 70 pounds; meat rich yellow and of finest flavor. See price list.

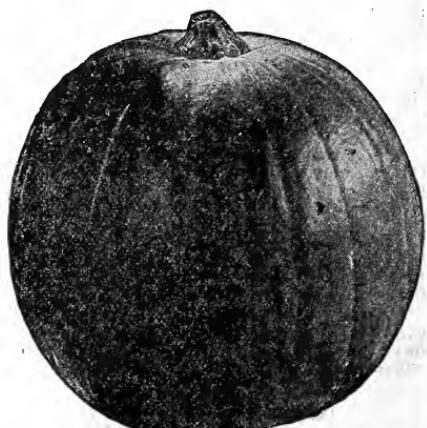
King of Mammoths.—Pumpkin of enormous size, sometimes weighing over 200 pounds. Flesh a rich golden yellow; splendid keeper. Great favorite among growers for prizes. See price list.

Kentucky Field.—A very popular, very productive variety. Large and flat, rich creamy yellow color. See price list.

Striped Cashaw or Pie Melon.—The old time striped sort, than which nothing better for making pies and for baking like sweet potatoes has ever been developed. See price list.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Bell-shaped. Flavor is considered superior to sweet potato. Very delicious for pies. See price list.

Large Tours.—Grows very large, sometimes weighing 75 pounds or more. Great



Corn Field Pumpkin

prize winner at Fairs. Flesh very sweet and of deep orange color. See price list.

Best Results I Ever Had

"The garden seeds I ordered from you did well; the best results I ever had. Was well pleased and expect to give you another order in the spring."—Mrs. M. Howell, R. No. 1, Twitty, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Peppers

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce seed to 100 feet of row.)

Chinese Giant.—Extra large; double the diameter of any other known pepper, very mild. Can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. See price list.

Ruby King.—A very popular sort; very mild in flavor, producing five or six large fruits to the bush. See price list.

Bell, or Bull Nose.—Broad at the end, almost square; early. See price list.

Large Red Cayenne.—Fruit 3 inches in length and very hot. See price list.

Small Cayenne.—Earlier than the large red and fruits small. Fruits very hot. Attractive for pickling or making pepper sauce. See price list.

Radishes

(2 ounces to 100 feet of row.)

Extra Early White Tipped Scarlet. Very early, fine quality. See price list.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.—Rich color, smooth skin, fine quality. See price list.

French Breakfast.—(22 days.) Olive shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white. A very popular sort. See price list.

Long White Icicle.—(24 days.) Similar to the White Vienna, but not so long; a superior sort. Symmetrical, waxy, crisp. See price list.

Long Scarlet Short Top.—(35 days.) The well known market variety. See price list.



Early Deep Scarlet Radishes

Parsley

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Fine Curled.—Very superior, very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well bred, very choice strain, short tufted; certain to please. See price list.

Parsnips

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Sugar Cup or Hollow Crookneck.—An old variety same as student. See price list.

Spinach

(2 ounces to 100 feet of row.)

Ever Ready.—Decidedly the best for spring sowing. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, nearly pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Named "Ever Ready" because it remains in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. See price list.

Bloomsdale Savoy.—Very popular with market gardeners. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage; and the variety is most excellent. It is a very heavy yielder, and is considered to be peculiarly adapted to the South. See price list.

New Zealand.—First cutting 50 days after sowing, and continues for 100 days more. Goes right on through the hot weather; does not sunburn, is remarkably drouth resistant, and lasts ten times as long as the ordinary kinds. Absolutely distinct in color, form and habit from ordinary spinach. See price list.

Squash

(1 ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Golden Summer Crookneck.—(44 days.) Among the best of the summer squashes. Very delicate flesh; can be sliced and cooked like egg plant. See price list.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan.—The best early variety. Plants of the true bush form, and producing fruit very early in the season—50 days from germination. See price list.

Hubbard.—(60 days.) Fruit oblong, skin olive green, flesh dry and rich. A most valuable sort. See price list.

An Old Customer's Testimony

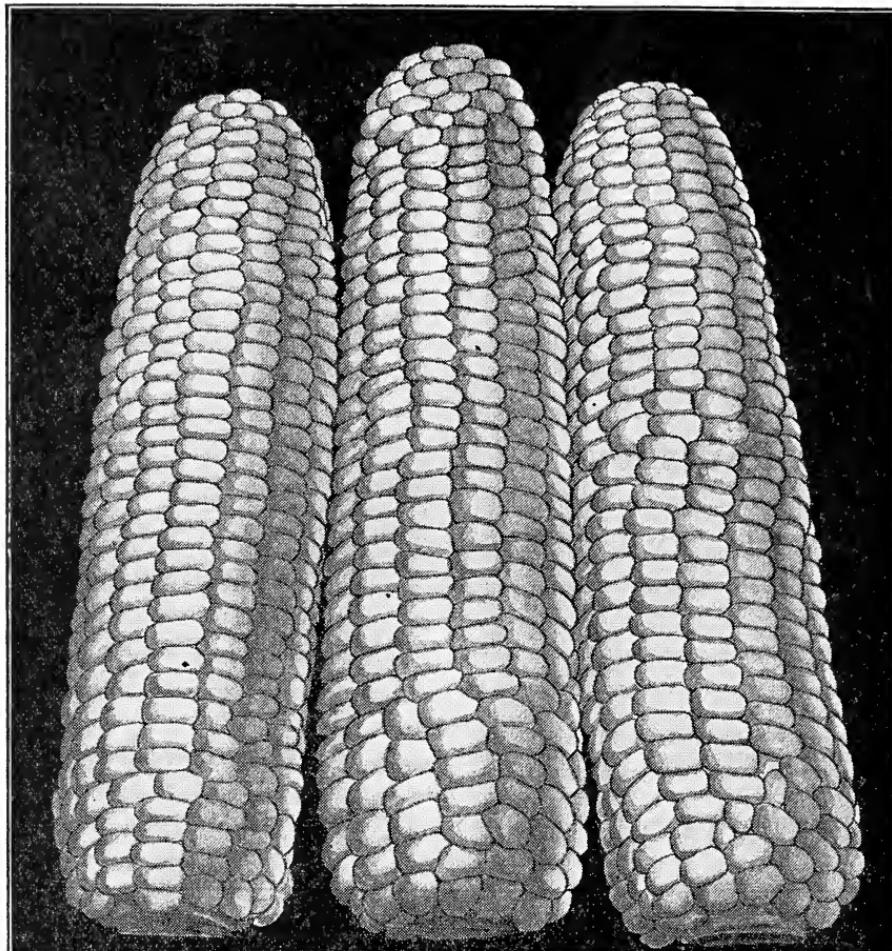
"The garden seeds I bought of you last spring did fine. I had as fine plants as I ever saw until in June we had a hail and sand storm that ruined them. I have used your garden and field seeds before with good results, and will give you another order in the spring."—W. R. Warren, Altus, Okla.

Early White Bush Squash



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

Sweet Corn

($\frac{1}{3}$ quart to 100 feet of row.)

Everyone should have a patch of Sweet Corn for early roasting ears. We quote below the leading varieties, and those which we recommend.

Country Gentleman.—A short stalk, very productive variety; frequently produces three ears to the stalk; ears large; highly recommended as one of the best. See price list.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Ears large. Most popular sort of the late kind. More widely used than all other sorts combined. See price list.

Extra Early Minnesota.—(60 days.) An extra early sugar corn of very fine quality. Ears well filled out. Our supply of this seed is very limited. See price list.

Garden Corns

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington.—Ready for the table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a very decided acquisition so early in the season. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 1 foot. See price list.

Early Adams.—This is similar to the Extra Early Adams; but reaches maturity about 8 days later and makes a larger stalk and is more productive. Fine in a succession. See price list.

Usually has 2 ears to the stalk. While it is not a true sugar corn, it has a most excellent flavor, and is much preferred to Adams or Corey. It is a great drouth resister and may be planted on potato land in summer. Special prices to market gardeners. See price list.

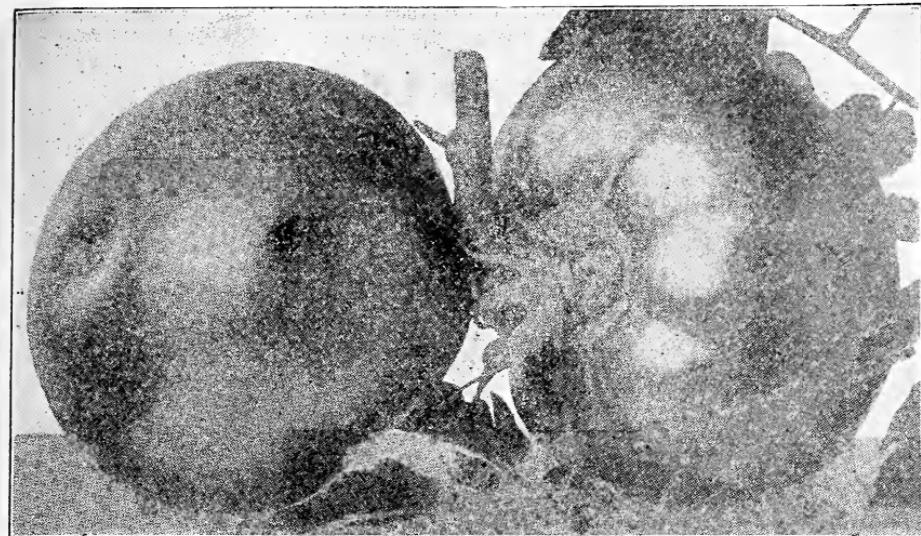
Our Garden Seeds Highly Satisfactory

"In reply to yours of the 11th inst., relative to the seed I bought from you, will say that the garden corn and 30-day beans proved highly satisfactory."—S. M. Gray, Collinsville, Texas.



TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

SHERMAN, TEXAS



Landreth's Red Rock Tomatoes Tomatoes

($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of row.)

Dwarf Stone.—See picture of field on another page. Bush growth, large clusters of smooth, bright scarlet fruit. One of the best and most popular sorts. See price list.

Dwarf Champion.—(100 days.) An exceedingly popular sort. Sturdy, compact, upright plants, requiring no supports. Handsome purplish-red fruits; begins ripening very early and continues bearing till frost. See price list.

Acme.—The standard bright pink tomato. Fruits round, very solid, of fine flavor, and ripens early. See price list.

Chalk's Early Jewell.—Fine market garden sort. Vines strong, dark green and hardy; fruits large, smooth, bright red and

globular in shape; especially free from crooks. See price list.

June Pink.—The best of early pink tomatoes. Very early and productive. Fruit solid and fine flavor. See price list.

Landreth's Red Rock.—Ripens about 110 days from sprouting of seeds. A surprisingly choice sort, exceedingly solid; smooth as an apple; free from splits, ripens all over. It is far better than Stone for rich land, but does not do well on poor land. You will find this the very best. See price list.

Sweet Peas

Fine Mixed.—This is a mixture of different colors, and will satisfy the most fastidious flower lover. Let us send you some; no yard or garden is complete without them. See price list.

Turnips

(1 ounce to 100 feet of row.)

You can depend on our Turnip Seed to come up and grow. A big supply of seed is received each season fresh from our grower, and anything that does not show high germinating power when in test is thrown away.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—Flat, medium size, smooth, and of excellent table qualities. Strap-leaved, earliest turnip grown. See price list.

Extra Early White Top Milan.—Similar to purple top Milan, except it has a white top. See price list.

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—Quick growing; flesh very fine grained and sweet. See price list.

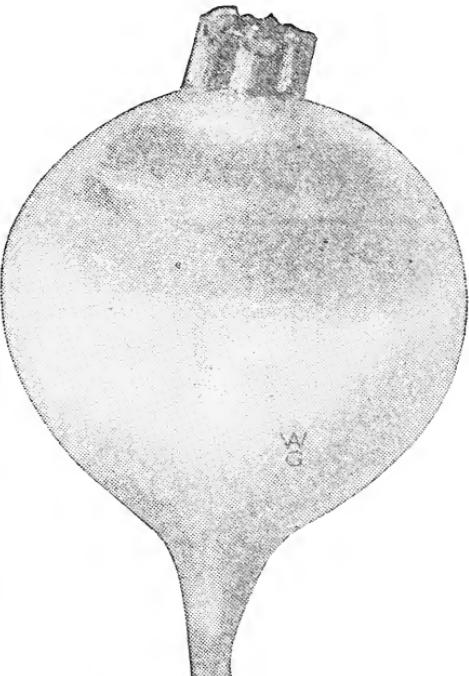
Cowhorn.—Long, white, carrot-like turnips; splendid quality, being tender and sweet flavored. See price list.

Seven Top.—Grown for Winter greens only. Does not make turnips. See price list.

Amber or Yellow Globe.—Somewhat larger than yellow Aberdeen, and grown like it, principally for stock feeding. Good flavor. See price list.

Rutabaga or Swedish Turnip.—Similar to true turnip, differing in having smooth, bluish leaves, with roots more firm and larger, and containing a larger per cent of dry matter. Keeping qualities better than of turnips. See price list.

White Egg.—Small oval shape; extremely early. Flesh and skin white, fine flavor. See price list.



Extra Early Purple Top Milan



“Crops and Seeds”

(By Prof. O. M. Ball, of Texas A. & M. College.)

A booklet containing a brief, but clear, description of the principal crops grown in the South, with suggestions as to their cultivation.

The book is printed on high grade paper, substantially and neatly bound, containing some illustrations. It is not a flimsy, paper back folder, but a handsome volume, and a valuable adjunct to any library.

The supply is limited, but, while it lasts, with each order for our high grade Field and Garden Seeds amounting to \$5.00, we will give one copy of Crops and Seeds, free. We will also send it to any address, upon receipt of Twenty Cents, to cover actual cost.

If you desire the book with your order, do not fail to request same, otherwise it will not be sent. Only one book will be given a customer.

The Cyclone Seed Sower

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, etc.

The CYCLONE Seed Sower is a machine for sowing all kinds of farm seeds that can be sown broadcast and will sow with accuracy all seeds such as Clover, Timothy, Millet, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Alfalfa, Peas, Corn, Cotton, Fertilizer, etc.

The essential features which must enter into a practical Hand Seed Sower and which are embodied in the simple yet substantial construction of the CYCLONE are, a sloping feed-board, an oscillating feed agitator device, an automatic feed adjustment and shut-off, a strong double-flange distributing wheel free from soldered joints and a wide, roomy hopper.

When in position for operating, the CYCLONE is suspended by a strap over the shoulder with the concave side of the machine resting nicely against the left of the body, which affords a most restful position for the operator. This mechanical correctness in construction means accuracy in seeding, and accuracy in seeding means much saving in seed, and not only is there a saving of oftentimes valuable seed, but because of even distributing of the seed much better crops are insured.

The CYCLONE has stood the most exacting tests for many years and is well known for its superiority. It has a large and increasing sale and is an exceptional

value at the price for which it is sold. This perfection in a Hand Seed Sower is the result of more than forty years of close application to this one line on the part of the inventors and manufacturers.

For a practical all-around grain and grass seed sower, a good large Sower that will distribute perfectly all varieties of farm seed, fertilizers, ashes, etc., on a fair average of five acres per hour—one that pays for itself in a few hours, use and never fails to please—the CYCLONE can not be recommended too highly.

Price, \$1.75. (Parcel post weight, 4 pounds.)



Praises Our Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn

The Ferguson's Yellow Dent Corn I received from you last spring made bumper crop of good heavy corn this year. I am proud we have a pure seed farm in this black land belt of Texas. I have tried several varieties of corn, but I think the Yellow Dent is far ahead of any other kind of corn in this black land belt of Texas. I think the landlord should be more interested about obtaining the best seed to plant on his farms. Our landlord smiles and says:

“Renter, your money is well spent

When you buy that corn

They call the Yellow Dent,”

And the old cuss smiles again

When he gets his golden rent.

—E. E. Briles, Italy, Texas.

Takes a Life-Time Lease on Ferguson's Yellow Dent

I purchased one bushel of Ferguson's Yellow Dent seed corn from you this spring. It suffered a six week's drouth, but it has filled out better than any corn I ever planted. I remain a Ferguson Yellow Dent grower from this year on.—Roy Holcomb, Hooks, Texas.

ORDER BLANK

The Texas Seed Breeding Farms SEEDSMEN

Spring, 1918

SHERMAN, TEXAS

Please forward to:

Amount Enclosed.

Date....., 191.....

260

Name.....

Exp. Co.

R. D. No. _____ P. O. Box _____

County..... Street.....

State..... **Freight Station.....**

Express Office.....

Ship by.....**on or about**..... **1917**
Mail, Express or Freight

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

Please write below the names and addresses of any acquaintances or friends who you think would be interested in buying our seeds. We will send some seeds extra for your trouble.

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Planet Jr. tools are the greatest time, labor and money-savers ever invented for the farm and garden. They pay for themselves in a single season in bigger, better crops and last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.

No. 4 PLANET Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$17.00.

As a Seeder Only No. 4-D, \$13.50

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years.

No. 25 PLANET Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price \$20.00

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

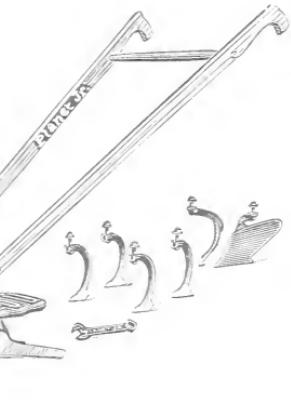
No. 12 PLANET Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price \$11.00

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

No. 16 PLANET Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

Price, \$9.00



The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way.

No. 17 PLANET Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price \$7.50

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. It has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

Other attachments can be added as needed.

No. 19 PLANET Jr. Single Wheel Hoe

Price \$5.50

This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations.

No. 31 PLANET Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, Complete, \$11.50

No. 31D, as a Drill Seeder Only, \$9.25

It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener.

**72-PAGE PLANET JR. CATALOG FREE. DESCRIBES 70 TOOLS
WRITE POSTAL FOR IT**



EARLY CLUSTER
CUCUMBERS



WHITE
PLUME
CELERY



EARLIANA
TOMATOES



COME AND SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING
ARE YOU DOING ANYTHING?

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS
SHERMAN, TEXAS
L.A. MARKHAM MGR.